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Tower Views

by Clearway

Justice and Adjustments

Hitler Still for Über Alles

Spain Fights, Japan Waits

¶ **Pacific Coast maritime workers** vote on peace proposals expected to end the walkout which began Oct. 29, cost business in the neighborhood of $817,000,000 cost strikers in wage losses more than $1,500,000. In return for this expenditure workers return, after three months' idleness, to conditions slightly better than before—new arrangements of working hours, more overtime pay, better control over hiring halls. For this advantage they have sacrificed wages which, it is estimated, they may not earn back for some 15 years. It would seem that men who would thus jeopardize their comfort must have had strong incentive to revolt. It would seem that a more intelligent method than that chosen might have been adopted. Disinterested justice might not be expected from employers trained in a school the ethics of which countenanced getting as much as possible for as little as possible. Nor could it be expected of labor agitators motivated by a thirst for power rather than for strict fairness. But the invocation for justice from a truly arbitral group, coupled with an honest presentation of the case to the American public, might at least have produced results equally advantageous and gained for both sides a public respect which they have largely sacrificed through their apparent indifference to the welfare of the public.

* * *

¶ **Strikers in the automotive** industry—where conditions of work and pay are considerably better and where employers are decidedly more vulnerable to public opinion—show little inclination to turn from the personalities and biases which have dominated a blundering succession of incidents. General Motors says it will not talk of compromise until it has its way in the matter of evacuating sit-down strikers from all plants. Sit-downers sit tight awaiting orders from C. I. O. and U. A. W. And the second month of another strike begins with an apparent impasse—the General Motors seeking court eviction, the strikers arming within the plants to resist. If both sides—or either side—actually want justice, it is undoubtedly obtainable. If they are afraid of justice they build their own obstructions.

* * *

¶ **Echoes of Reichsführer Hitler's** address to the Third Reich roll and re-echo. Europe's ears tingle and its tongue wags. The Führer's words, which at first sounded sweet to the ear, develop some discordant reverberations. Even in Berlin the offer to co-operate toward European stability is interpreted to mean that Germany will co-operate so long as she is allowed to do what she pleases domestically. The address, is, after all, an analysis of Europe's problems more than a suggestion for relief. Germany apparently is willing to talk conciliation in exchange for concessions. France seems glad to grasp at any offer of compromise; but she suspects Germany of trying to set the European yard in order so that it may be free to do battle with the Russian bear. Britain weighs Herr Hitler's remarks, feels they do not weight much for stability, decides to make the best of what weight there is on the side of conciliation. The chief obstacle to Germany's tranquillity—and Europe's—is the incompatibility of two dictatorial concepts, fascism and communism. When one immovable object meets another immovable object the result is tough on those caught between.

* * *

¶ **Loyalists defending Madrid** are taking the offensive, making incursions into the territory of the Fascist insurgents. It seems timely to mention this, lest in the smothering of Spanish civil war news by news of international complexities, we forget that men are shooting each other down because they neglected to utilize available intelligence to reconcile differences far from fundamental. To sacrifice to the ultimate for anything less than a fundamental resembles something approaching futility.

* * *

¶ **Tension eases in Japan's** constitutional crisis as Gen. Senjuro Hayashi goes about the difficult job of forming a Cabinet with promise of success. His selections thus far indicate to perturbed Japanese thought that the new government may represent a compromise between militaristic and political blocs. As Japan's ambitions spread farther her internal problems appear to grow more acute. Perhaps a compromise government may be willing to exchange a few ambitions for a little amity.

* * *

¶ **A date line from Sofia** used to mean but one thing: fighting in the Balkans. But along comes a wire reporting that this nominally dictatorial country is about to hold elections in which women and men are treated alike and polls exalted above policemen. The offices are unimportant, but the introduction of general representation may be interpreted as indication that King Boris is introducing some fundamentals of self-government preparatory to returning to constitutional government. There's significance in such signs. As go the Balkans so goes Europe?

Japanese Welcome Filipino President

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Feb. 1

Emperor Hirohito today received President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth in audience and tendered him a luncheon at the Imperial Palace.

Mr. Quezon came here on his way to the United States to discuss trade matters at Washington, possibly to continue to London for the coronation of King George VI next May.

Among guests at the Emperor's luncheon were Prince Takamatsu, Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister in the Hirota Cabinet, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, military adviser to the Philippine Government, and United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew.

Senate Fights Bill to Reduce Probe Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The first big battle of the session opened in the Senate today with a debate on the $790,000,000 deficiency bill and the attached rider limiting the scope of congressional investigation.

The debate covered two issues, the first whether the relief appropriation should be increased to well over $1,000,000,000, and the second whether the House rider should be passed which would take away from congressional committees the right to enlist services of other government departments.

Administration leaders were firm against any major increase in the big relief appropriation, although a shuffling of some of the funds is anticipated.

Senate Progressives mobilized to fight the House rider on investigations charging that it would hamstring both the current La Follette civil liberties investigation and the Wheeler investigation of railroad financing. Both of these investigations have eked out modest appropriations with the assistance of WPA research workers and other federal aid. Without such aid, it is said the inquiries would have been impossible.

Against the practice of employing outside federal assistance, it is urged that it results in defective bookkeeping and often commits Congress to expenditures which do not appear in the original request for appropriations.

Separate Inquiry On Finances Asked By British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Reports that the Canadian Government intends to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the financial relations between itself and all the western provinces were received with alarm by the Government of British Columbia. It is not opposed to such an inquiry for the other western provinces, but insists that its own relations with the Dominion must be investigated by a separate commission, as already promised it.

British Columbia's relations with the Dominion historically, geographically and economically are unique, the provincial authorities assert, and should not be confused in any inquiry with the affairs of other provinces.

T. D. Pattullo, Provincial Premier, and Gordon Sloan, Attorney General, will leave here for Ottawa shortly to press for a separate British Columbia inquiry to be started with the least possible delay.

Vanderlip Pins Public Benefit To Low Prices

Points to Ford's Success in Small Profit, Large Volume Field Helps Vast Number

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. Fifth article follows.*

"Making Recovery Permanent"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 — Indorsing low prices and resultant high-volume production as the bellwether of economic stability, Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York, indicates his conviction that one man, with "enlightened self-interest" and influence in the economic world, might greatly advance the nation toward the goal of stability and wholesome competition.

He points to the example of Henry Ford, whose great economic contribution has been the spreading of a low-price and volume-production policy throughout the automobile industry. Mr. Vanderlip alludes to what one of the leading automobile manufacturers of the nation asserted of Mr. Ford's influence. If it had not been for Mr. Ford's Model T machine, this manufacturer was quoted as saying, the automobile industry might still be making only $3000 cars. They would be fine machines, but there would not have been made the many millions of them that have been made.

Benefits Entire Nation

"This low-price policy has been of incalculable value to the automobile industry, to the manifold capital goods industries dependent upon it and consequently to the nation," Mr. Vanderlip continued. "This industry, seeking its profits through volume production, has supplied the nation with automobiles and created an area of healthy competition. The automobile sells as near to cost as any single product."

Mr. Vanderlip declares the nation had a chance for stability if industrialists, profiting from the example of the motor industry, realized at this time that low prices spread purchasing power and lead to more capacious production.

Mr. Vanderlip has been a reporter, a financial editor, assistant secretary of the Treasury under President McKinley, for 10 years president of the National City Bank of New York City and a writer on economic, monetary and foreign problems.

The Moral Approach

Though he is, perhaps, best known as a monetary expert and a champion of a stabilized currency, his first approach to economic ills is through simple morality.

The world, in his opinion, may feel secure in its prosperity when men are economically moral enough to moderate their desires for gain and enlightened enough to comprehend that just wages and fair distribution of purchasing power through low prices and humane

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Mounting Labor Problems Await Action by Congress; Auto Strike Only One Phase

New Conflicts Loom in Coal and Steel; Disputes Threaten Returning Prosperity; Espionage Investigated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The labor problem in all its ramifications is being thrust squarely upon the attention of Congress.

With a battle of giants already under way in the auto industry, and further trouble threatened in coal and steel; with the brand new sit-down strike bursting upon the national consciousness; with extraordinary accounts of industrial espionage given to the La Follette committee; with federal machinery shown unwieldy, and the very tempo of returning prosperity threatened by turmoil of industrial rivalries, Congress is in the mood to investigate the whole matter.

Representative George D. O'Brien (D) of Michigan, announces he will come before the rules committee this week to urge a special committee to investigate the automobile industry. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan has been a frequent observer at the La Follette committee whose examiners are already deep in the affairs of General Motors, and have already had Chrysler officials on the stand. There is the problem, too, of Miss Perkins' request for the subpoena power, which, she has asked "with utmost haste" to summon leaders of both sides in any strike.

Recapitulation of random points turned up to date in labor matters throws sidelights on a number of dark corners. In quick succession Washington has seen John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, and Alfred P. Sloan, executive of General Motors, heading rival dynasties. Both men are well paid, according to relative standards. Mr. Lewis receives $12,000 a year; Mr. Sloan $374,505 (1935 figures). Philip Murray, head of the C. I. O. automobile drive, gets $9000, which is good pay for a labor leader; William S. Knudsen, head of Chevrolet, gets $325,869. Homer Martin, the former Baptist minister who heads the United Automobile Workers, gets $3000; Donaldson Brown, head of General Motors' finance committee, gets $249,862.

Profits and Salaries

The 350 officers, directors and managers of General Motors in 1935 received according to Government figures $10,000,000 in salaries, bonuses and commissions, representing increases of from 50 to 100 per cent. Workers also benefited in the same period with a 5 per cent increase in their hourly rate. Records show profits have been mounting for the auto industry as a whole; records of 13 principal automobile firms reveal combined profits of $80,000,000 in 1933 jumped to over $300,000,000 in 1936.

General Motors, now engaged in a clash with CIO has the third largest assets of any corporation in the United States, records show, being exceeded only by American Telephone and United States Steel. Its assessed value equals Ford,

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Regulatory Fee By State Voided In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Supreme Court held invalid today a Washington State law imposing a fee on railroads and other public utilities, to be used in defraying expenses of regulating them.

The decision was 5 to 4. Justices Roberts, Van Devanter, Sutherland, McReynolds and Butler voted against the law.

Justices Cardozo, Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Brandeis and Stone dissented from their views.

Justice Roberts, who delivered the majority opinion, said the State had not proved that the tax exacted from the railroad did "not exceed what is reasonably needed for the service rendered."

Justice Cardozo, who delivered the dissenting opinion, said that "to show that the revolving fund was used as a common pot for the regulation of public utilities generally, irrespective of their special function, does not make out a case of wrong to railroads considered as a separate class."

The tax had been challenged by the Great Northern Railway Company, which won in the Thurston County Superior Court. That tribunal awarded the railroad a judgment of $25,466 for taxes paid under protest for 1929 to 1935 inclusive.

The Great Northern contended the State was receiving more from railroads than was required for their regulation and that some of the money was used for regulating unconnected public utilities.

Replying, the state contended there was no evidence that the fee of one tenth of 1 per cent of the gross operating revenue from intrastate

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Bulgaria Grants Vote to Mothers By New Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg., Feb. 1—The most decisive step toward the restoration of constitutional parliamentarianism in Bulgaria since the dictatorship was set up is the description most generally heard here of the election law recently signed by King Boris.

One of the chief features of the new law is that it gives Bulgarian mothers the right to vote.

It will first be applied in communal elections which are expected in the early spring and for which there is a large field of candidates. Since the military revolution of May, 1934, the Constitution has been suspended and a dictatorship imposed upon Bulgaria.

Ban on Political Parties

According to the King's plan, the old political parties will not be revived, but the people are to be allowed to take part in the management of their affairs.

If the communal elections produce no surprises and show no alarming gains for the radical elements, then parliamentary elections will follow and a way will be found, it is hoped, to return to normal parliamentary conditions.

Voting Obligatory on Men

Under the new regulations mothers over 21 who have borne children in lawful wedlock may vote, and men who have reached their majority and have no revolutionary intent are also entitled to the franchise, provided they fulfill certain qualifications.

Offices are open to all men over 30 who are similarly qualified. The exercise of the franchise is obligatory on all men except soldiers, firemen, policemen and students.

China Raising Fund For U. S. Flood Aid As Reciprocal Gift

SHANGHAI, Feb. 1 (AP)—A campaign to raise the equivalent of $60,000 to help victims of the floods in the United States was launched today by appreciative Chinese leaders, hopeful of reciprocating American aid in Chinese disasters.

Government officials and prominent industrialists, comprising the "American Flood Relief Committee," announced that the drive would begin at once.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, leader of the movement, said that $30,000 would be sent in cash as soon as it was publicly subscribed and the rest would be spent for supplies.

"In each instance where China was the victim of natural calamities, America always assisted," Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Premier, and others declared. "Now it is China's turn to show in words and deeds our sympathy for America."

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Sloan Insists Strikers Must Leave Plants

General Motors Bans Discussion Until Court Rules CIO in New Blast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—General Motors Corporation will enter into no discussion to end the "sit-down" strike of its workers pending a decision by the courts in Flint, Mich., on its petition for an injunction requiring the sheriff of that county to compel evacuation of strikers and to stop picketing whenever "loyal" workers wish to enter or leave the plants, according to information in quarters connected with the corporation here today.

Meanwhile reports reaching General Motors headquarters were to the effect that the strikers had reiterated their intention to hold the plants they occupy and were prepared to resist attempts to evict them.

Responsibility for the impasse meanwhile was placed on J. P. Morgan, head of the internationally known banking house, and Pierre du Pont of Wilmington, Del., by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, at a meeeting sponsored by Common Sense, a magazine published here last night. Mr. Lewis charged that Mr. Morgan and Mr. du Point were virtual dictators over the automobite and steel industries and indicated that the unionization fight his committee was directing was aimed at this control. The next contest directed by the Committee for Industrial Organization would be in steel, he added.

Sloan Explains Issue

Mr. Lewis' address followed a statement by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, denying a statement by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that he had agreed at a conference with her in Washington on Friday to renew negotiations for peace in the automotive strike or that he had "walked out" on her as she had charged. Mr Sloan declared he had made no agreement with Miss Perkins about a resumption of the peace negotiations "or anything else."

In quarters close to Mr. Sloan it was declared today that he would not sit in a conference with Mr. Lewis. Simultaneously, it was declared that reports that the majority of stockholders of General Motors were in disagreement with Mr. Sloan's policy in dealing with the strike were untrue. Force was given to this denial by a statement by Mr. du Pont that he was in accord with the Sloan policy.

Mr. Sloan, in his announcement here, said it was important that the "facts" in connection with what had occurred in his talk with Miss Perkins in Washington "be clearly stated." He said he had been invited to Washington by Miss Perkins and, through a third party, was asked to telephone to her. It was revealed today that this third party was Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He said that when he telephoned to her, the secretary requested him to come to Washington for "a private, confidential discussion."

"It was understood that our conference would explore what might be done," he said.

"This conference lasted for about two hours," Mr. Sloan continued. "After considerable discussion, the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Intent on Peace

Wide World Yvon Delbos
French Foreign Minister

Hitler Holds Door Open on Arms Cut, France Believes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 1—The door still stands wide open for further efforts at Franco-German conciliation and for negotiations on disarmament and economic collaboration and for negotiations on disarmament reconstruction, in the opinion of official circles here, as a result of Reichsführer Hitler's speech at Berlin.

Reversing the more pessimistic interpretations put on Herr Hitler's speech by the French press, Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, in dedicating the war memorial at Châteauroux yesterday deliberately emphasized the constructive elements in the Reichstag speech.

Both Seek Peace

Skimming lightly over the unfavorable factors, such as the final repudiation of treaties, he stated that he "gladly acknowledged that the speech contains passages of a more positive character." Declaring that the divergence between French and German views was not on the common aim of peace, but only on the method of attaining it, M. Delbos asserted that "these methods must be reconciled, however opposed they may sometimes appear," and he concluded that to accomplish this "France is ready to go the extreme limit of conciliation."

The principal reproach he addressed to Herr Hitler was on the Führer's attack against Soviet Russia. "It is arbitrary and dangerous to wish to exclude from the community of nations a country which has nearly 200,000,000 inhabitants."

A necessary condition of any agreement, he said, was that it must be directed against no one.

Blum on Arms Parley

Like Premier Blum in his speech last week, M. Delbos linked arms settlement with economic reconstruction. He renewed France's proposals for a general conference on disarmament to take up "publicity and control of armaments and their progressive limitations."

Other European reactions to Hitler's speech; Third Reich and Germany's lost colonies: Page 2.

Hopkins Party Starts Survey Of Flood Area

Goes Over Situation With Leaders at Memphis—To Go Down River Damage Piles Up

Six Months to Clean Up, 30-40 Years to Repair, It Is Estimated—Heavy Soil Loss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—It will take at least six months to clean up after the present flood and 30 or 40 years to restore the nation's mistreated watersheds to a healthful condition, federal officials said today.

These predictions were made as President Roosevelt's flood survey committee, headed by WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, began the first leg of an extended trip along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to plan rehabilitation steps with local leaders, starting in Memphis, Tenn., where the committee arrived today.

Federal conservation authorities meanwhile estimated that more than 300,000,000 tons of valuable top soil have been washed into the streams and valleys in the Ohio drainage basin above Cairo, Ill. Some of this soil is being deposited in the stream channels, some on fertile farm land downstream and some will be carried on to the sea.

In a joint statement discussing the possibility of preventing floods by comprehensive watershed treatment, Hugh H. Bennett, chief of the soil conservation service, and Ferdinand A. Silcox, chief of the forest service, announced that preliminary examination is under way of 222 watersheds to determine what part soil and water conservation would play in preventing future floods.

Detailed Survey to Be Made

Preliminary examinations will be followed by detailed surveys and on the basis of these, reports will be submitted to Congress for its information in determining specific flood-control authorizations by watersheds.

"The job ahead of the country," said Mr. Bennett and Mr. Silcox, "has been built up and aggravated by steady mistreatment of the land for more than a century. As much as we may wish for it, there seems no possible method, no magic wand, that will restore the mistreated watersheds to a healthful condition within a few months or a year. But we cannot postpone the job. We cannot afford to delay because the longer we wait, the more difficult and expensive the job will become.

"Moreover, it will require the best talents and wholehearted co-operation of everyone—the local, state and federal governments, our colleges and universities, private organizations and individuals.

"With this co-operation, it would be possible to get under way a program that could be applied within 10 or 15 years to all land needing treatment and the task could be completed about as effectively as many can hope to complete it within 30 or 40 years."

Can Minimize Floods

While admitting that the nation must expect floods until there is some radical change in climatic conditions, the two bureau chiefs held, however, that "we can reduce the strength and height of floods by widespread application and combination of proper land management and of upstream and downstream engineering work."

Of the 127,000,000 acres in the Ohio drainage basin, 98 per cent was originally in forests, their report showed. Today only 37 per cent is forested and much of this is in poor condition. Surveys show approximately 65 per cent of the area to be moderately eroded; 4 per cent severely eroded; 7 per cent slightly eroded, and only 23 per cent not eroded.

At the present time the forest service has only 2,944,000 acres of national forests in the region. The soil conservation service has 13 erosion control projects and 55 CCC projects where farmers are shown practical methods for controlling erosion and reducing run-off on their farms.

A review of the unusual weather responsible for the Ohio river floods, made public by the weather bureau, said that a layer of water that would have been nearly 16 inches deep, if none had run off, poured down on thousands of square miles of land between Jan. 1 and Jan. 25.

And then the bureau pointed out a curious paradox, "despite the unwanted heavy rains in the east and helpful snows over most of the western half of the country, the need for more precipitation is still acute in the western great plains, especially in the southwestern plains, where the soil remains dry and subject to drifting, and with high winds, to dust storms."

With thousands of persons being added to its care every 24 hours, the Red Cross estimated that people whose homes have been flooded now total 956,603, of whom 676,176 have left their homes. Some 360 concentration camps have been established to take care of refugees from 179 flooded counties in 11 states.

A Flood Refugee's story: Page 5.

U. S. Reported Ready to Take Active Role in World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—President Roosevelt is reported by confidential advisers today to have decided definitely on some helpful stroke in the troubled European and world situation. He is, in short, said to have decided to accept the international "responsibility" which American and foreign leaders have urged upon him ever since his overwhelming re-election.

But whether he actually takes any step depends upon specific ideas and plans as they are worked out by his advisers, and upon the degree of receptivity shown by other great powers. It appears to be his intention to prepare for any move with extreme care, and therefore he will not show his hand in advance, nor make any outward move until he is convinced that fruitful results are possible.

This situation has evidently prevailed for some time, and explains the visit of Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, to Washington. Mr. Runciman was here to be sounded out, as a responsible member of the British cabinet, upon President Roosevelt's plans.

Roosevelt Ready to Act

Rumors that the President would embark upon a bold foreign policy, intended to help rescue the world from its grave plight, have resounded in inner circles for some weeks. But never so circumstantially as in the past few days. Now, it can be said on excellent authority, the President has decided to do "something." But what is still undetermined.

Mr. Roosevelt was pressed to his action not only by the appeals of foreign statesmen and of peace leaders in the United States, but by important persons in his own official family. Mrs. Roosevelt, who has always been an ardent supporter of the American peace movement, is closely associated with two or three administration officials who are reported behind the latest plans.

Among the private leaders, none is more authoritative than Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, who in a pamphlet, Chaos or Reconstruction, today puts down in writing the appeal which all these leaders are making to the President.

Basis for Peace

"Fundamentally," says Mr. Buell, "world economic recovery can be advanced and the fear of war removed only if an economic and political settlement takes place between the democracies and the dictatorships. The most difficult and important problem is to bring Germany back to the world economy and to a collective political system.

"Until a political understanding is reached between Germany and the outside world, no economic concessions or arms reduction are possible. President Roosevelt, occupying a unique position as a world statesman, may hasten such an understanding if he is willing to assume certain responsibilities.

"While no one expects the United States to guarantee any European boundary lines, it will have to be made clear that this Government will oppose any European act of aggression to the extent of shutting off arms and loans to the aggressors and of acquiescing in league sanctions along the lines outlined by Ambassador Norman Davis in his declaration of May, 1933."

Economics in the News

The Right Sort of Planning—Ohio Floods Again Raise Problem of National Flood Control Policy—Need for Action

—By H. B. E.—

There is a world of difference between federally planning the country's economic activities and federally planning the physical conditions of those activities. This latter work coincides with common sense. I am thinking particularly of the need as shown by the devastating Ohio floods. An experience of this kind is bound to make one think again about co-ordinated flood control.

It is plain, I think, that flood control is a problem affecting an entire drainage basin. The Jadwin Works erected after the 1927 flood have still to prove their worth in the face of the onrushing waters of the Mississippi. It may be an unfair test, however. For, as I understand it, the Jadwin plan limited itself to the Mississippi. This was a gigantic task in itself, but it left out of account the Ohio, now boiling into the Mississippi at Cairo with the force of four or five Niagaras. The 1200-mile Ohio has more than 60 tributaries which are in great part responsible for the tremendous crest at the Cairo confluence. So we find that the safety of the levees outside New Orleans may be affected by conditions in the headwaters of the Ohio, 2500 miles away. The task of regulating the "Father of Waters" is therefore a problem for the entire drainage basin.

* * *

There appears to be no constitutional question involved as to federal authority in this matter of comprehensive flood control. The last Congress made the entire problem one of federal concern. Nor has the Federal Government been negligent either in its study of the country's needs or the task of co-ordinating the appropriate federal agencies. For some time back the National Resources Committee, through its committee on water resources, has been engaged upon a reconnaissance, to include a list of projects, which, originally promised for last Dec. 1, is probably completed.

Moreover, the President's reorganization plan, if accepted, will put the administrative side of government in a position to carry out the recommendations. At present more than 35 separate agencies in Washington are concerned with water resources. Presumably they would be gathered under Mr. Ickes' roof if Congress assents to reorganization. The trouble with the country's inability to carry out a national policy is with the manner of congressional appropriation and the lethargy of the states.

Appropriations for works on rivers and harbors have hitherto been the favorite pork barrel of legislators. Here is the way that American children are told of how the United States tackles its waterway problem, culled from J. Russell Smith's school text "Industrial and Commercial Geography":

> "The pork barrel system of waterway legislation so prevalent in the United States has put locks of varying sizes on the same stream, made a stretch of good navigation here and there that connected nothing with nothing."

* * *

Last session, to quote the Literary Digest, flood-prevention bills were killed in the last two sessions of Congress, "largely because opposing power interests found unexpected support from congressional liberals like George Norris of Nebraska, who objected to pork barrel features of both measures."

So waterway appropriations, like the tariff, are simply a congeries of local handouts, when, as the present emergency shows, all such legislation should conform to national needs. Somebody calls the practice "the perennial competition for the economic surplus." If the increasing call upon Washington to do national jobs is to serve a national need, a national standpoint must animate the country's legislators. Otherwise the result will be waste and worse. Let us hope that as the result of the present emergency the people will force a radical change in the consideration of waterway appropriations.

The attitude of the states concerned becomes an obstacle when action depends upon interstate undertakings. Work is frustrated because the states bid

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Return of German Colonies Held Price of Co-operation; Hitler Continues Red Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Feb. 1—The Third Reich is willing to participate actively in any new international understanding, provided it is allowed to go its own way in home and foreign affairs, is the paradoxical interpretation today of Reichsführer Hitler's speech in the Reichstag Saturday, as yielded by a more careful study of it.

The speech has this in common with the speech of French Premier Léon Blum at Lyons eight days ago, that both were rather statements of Europe's present problems as seen from Berlin and Paris, respectively, than a suggested solution.

"To the outside world," the Berliner Börsenzeitung, organ of the Reichswehr, declares, "the Führer of Germany has revealed his policy and the needs of the German nation so clearly, frankly, faithfully that for a long time to come the fog of lies which has time and again been brewing round Germany must disappear."

Conditions

It is recognized, now that the Third Reich has regained all the sovereign rights within its own territory which were lost at Versailles, that this country is ready, as Herr Hitler has declared, "to co-operate loyally for the removal of problems affecting us and other nations." But such loyal co-operation is hemmed round with conditions—it is dependent upon certain other concessions from the victors of Versailles, particularly upon the return of colonies which Germany lost in 1918.

Negotiations may bring this country economic concessions, such as those for the exploitation of mineral wealth in Ethiopia, but this, it is clear, is quite apart from the return of "our" colonies. If any doubts are existing as to Herr Hitler's attitude on the colonial question (based upon certain passages in "Mein Kampf") it is now clear that intervening developments have changed all that. The restoration of colonies, however, it is pointed out, is not for military but for economic purposes.

Two Camps in Europe

Another condition for Germany's active co-operation is the rejection of the theory of the collective security of peace being one and indivisible and its replacement by the acceptance of the division of Europe into two camps—Bolsheviks and anti-Bolsheviks. Much as democracy is despised and execrated here in the Third Reich, the aid of those states still calling themselves democratic is not rejected in the fight of the Reich against world communism. Under no conditions will Germany co-operate with Bolshevik Russia, the press of today unanimously declares.

The four-year plan is also to go through according to German ideas, regardless of foreign opinion. Abroad, declares the organ of the Reichswehr, "they will lecture us about the four-year plan. They will falsify its meaning and seek through creation of hostile atmosphere to destroy our will to carry through that plan. They would cast doubt as to the necessity of our defense measures so as to disturb the developments of our restrengthening.

Butter and Cannon

"We should, to apply Mr. Eden's slogan, make only butter while others reserve to themselves the right to manufacture cannons. Against all these attempts to mislead the forward march of the German people, the Führer places Germany's unshakable decision to carry through the four-year plan in order to secure the foundations of German life independent of foreign states often only envious (of us)."

Germany, itself, is to be the arbiter in the question of its own armaments. The responsibility for its rearmament, it would appear, is to be placed at the doors of Moscow (or Paris). There is no recognition by Germans either of the interconnection seen by both English and French statements between rearmament and such economic problems as unemployment, or of the help which London and Paris would be prepared to give in order to meet this difficulty.

Still Out of League

Germany's criticism of the League of Nations and demands for reforms which would make for rational evolutionary organization, it is noted with approval, were not accompanied by any offer to rejoin even were such changes introduced.

Although it is claimed here, therefore, that the door to peace is still open, it is also said that those who wish to open the door still further must realize that National Socialism means what it has been saying for the past four years and more than that it means to achieve its end, come what may.

Hague Minimizes Value Of Germany's Guarantee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1—Political circles of The Hague attach no special importance to Reichsführer Hitler's undertaking to guarantee the neutrality of the Netherlands and Belgium.

General statements guaranteeing neutrality are gratuitous in peace time, it is declared. The events of 1914, it is claimed, showed this in the case of Belgium, whose neutrality was specifically guaranteed by treaty in 1839. If, it is added, the Hitler statement was intended as reassurance that Germany never plans to occupy Netherlands territory, the Netherlands reply is that it never suspected such a thing, which would be a flagrant violation of the right against which the Netherlands would put up a strong military defense.

Herr Hitler's statement that Germany entertains no colonial claims against those nations which took no colonies from it, however, is welcomed here as meaning that the colonial issue is not to endanger European peace.

Importance also attaches to the fact that Herr Hitler joins the British conception as to Netherlands neutrality, as expressed in British Prime Minister Baldwin's statement that Britain's frontiers extend to the Rhine and in British Foreign Secretary Eden's promise to help the Netherlands, if attacked. This acceptance of the thesis that the Netherlands under all circumstances is neutral territory is regarded as expressing Germany's accommodating attitude toward Great Britain.

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Third Reich and the Lost Colonies

Absolute Sovereignty, No League Mandate, Berlin's Demand

Funds to Develop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Germany is continuing the campaign for the return of her colonies with unabated vigor. The drive is being carried on in two ways, one direct, the other indirect, but the whole case was put in a nutshell by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Reichsbank President and Minister of Economics, recently when he said that the "future of European peace depends upon Germany getting colonies."

Again, in his Reichstag speech last Saturday, Reichsführer Hitler voiced in unmistakable terms Germany's demand for return of its lost colonies.

The primary aim of Germany is to get back colonies lost in the World War. This is part of a plan to regain the "honor" lost at Versailles. A frontal attack is impossible, for the situation has no similarity with that of remilitarizing the Rhineland, so an indirect method is being pursued. Through the National Socialist Party Foreign Organization, propaganda is being disseminated among the Germans in the former colonies. In southwest Africa in 1934, a raid on party headquarters in Windhoek revealed documents which the official Commission of Inquiry declared afforded clear proof of the deliberate fomenting of discontent among the Germans there by agents of the Foreign Department of the National Socialist party in Berlin. The Germans, in this mandated territory, are accused by other whites there of disloyalty and abuse of their double nationality.

Still Hopeful

But last month, December, 1936, the Union of South Africa Government officially stated that it had as little thought of abandoning the mandate as it had of abandoning its own territory. Despite this attitude, the Germans both in South-West Africa and Germany still hope for the return of this former colony unimpaired. The total white population there is about 31,000, of whom probably about two thirds are Germans or of German origin. There does not appear to have been much new emigration. Tanganyika is another former colony which Germany hopes to recover. The number of Germans in this area is given as about 2700 out of 8500 whites.

In well-informed quarters there are reports that both France and England are prepared to go far to meet any reasonable demands of Germany for colonies. But Adolf Hitler does not appear willing to compromise on such other important outstanding issues as an armaments limitation agreement, or the guarantee of the territorial status quo in Europe.

France, it is thought, might be willing to surrender her part of the Cameroons and Togoland in East Africa, in which case probably England would the other part. (The area of these territories totals 33,659 square miles, and the population is estimated at 1,043,000, almost all of them Africans).

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
The "Lost Colonies"
This Map Shows Territory Concerned in Germany's New Drive to Wipe Out Last "Dishonor" of Versailles Treaty

With the surrender of this territory, however, assurances would be expected from Germany that the land which had been returned to her would not be used as a submarine base, as a center for an air attack upon her neighbors, or as a recruiting field for her forces. The question of the welfare of the natives would also come into the equation. In view of the insistence with which Germans reiterate the demand for complete sovereignty over territory of this character, an obvious difficulty arises in reconciling the views of the "haves" and "have-nots."

Apparently, Germany does not desire a trusteeship. She wants more than that.

Provided an arrangement could be reached for the return of territories to Germany there is also the problem of finding money to develop them. How is Germany to get that money? Sir Robert Kindersley recently estimated the yield on investments of £130,000,000 in plantations (rubber, tea and coffee) for the years 1933 and 1934 at 1½ and 3½ per cent respectively. Six per cent is regarded as a reasonable yield from investments of this kind. Germany would soon be in the market for loans and the problem would be where to find the people willing to lend her the money.

Funds Available?

On the other hand, a report has found currency that there are secret funds available for the purchase of plantations in Togoland, if that territory were returned to Germany.

Negotiations between Germany and Portugal, which have been proceeding for some time, are understood to be directed toward economic concessions to the former State in Portuguese West Africa (Angola). Such concessions would be granted to a sort of German-chartered company, which would exploit Angola's resources in exchange

France and Britain Held Likely to Relinquish Mandates

To Repair 'Honor'

for payment in German manufactures. Portuguese political sovereignty in the colony would not be affected. (Angola is on the northern border of the former German Southwest Africa.)

There were reports of concessions (similar to those contemplated in Angola) being granted in Spanish Guinea, a few weeks ago, but these cannot be verified and in any case cannot be very extensive. In Spain and Spanish Morocco, economic concessions are all that the Third Reich expects, because of the fear of international repercussions.

Action Checked by France

The French action of January 10 was sufficiently strong and outspoken to check German action in Spanish Morocco for a while.

But it was hoped that such action, especially the despatch of troops to Spain, would force England and France to colonial concessions.

Negotiations are understood to be proceeding with France whereby Germany may receive economic concessions for exploiting raw materials in Senegal from Port of Dakar inland.

It is also reported that seven German firms have secured concessions for mine exploitation and constructural work in Angola, Portuguese West Africa, where before the war Germany had extensive interests.

The Third Reich, as ever, is waiting on the "dynamic of events." Dr. Schacht may say that all Germany wants is raw materials within a Germany currency area. But he is not National Socialist Germany. His request is only a preliminary step; the National Socialists want "'our' Colonies" again.

Source of Raw Materials

The Third Reich thinks in terms of colonies as sources of supplies of raw materials, particularly in war time. It ignores the argument that in peace time there is always an international market for raw materials and apparently forgets that in war time the supply of raw materials to Europe will depend upon the command of the intervening seas. It envisages colonies as national property, at a time when modern conditions of international commerce make that conception antiquated.

Germany, today, has no idea of agreeing to the mandate theory and subjection to any such body as the League of Nations. Complete sovereignty is the ideal.

As for German emigration, it is said to be negligible in colonial areas except as regards Tanganyika and Palestine.

The Palestinian emigration is wholly non-Aryan and offers no scope for a National Socialist putsch. That to Tanganyika is not expected to cause trouble unless in extreme circumstances.

Hitler's Moderate Tone Stirs Comment in London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 1—Reichsführer Hitler's speech of Saturday is regarded in official circles here as introducing little that is new into the European situation. Its main merit seems to be that it is moderate in tone and closes no door that has hitherto been open.

Its implications, however, have not yet been at all fully considered. It may yet be found, therefore, that although Herr Hitler has confined himself to generalities, there may be more positive helpfulness in some of his assurances than has appeared upon the surface. This applies particularly to the statement that Germany is prepared "to play her part in international collaboration"; that the time has gone by for more "surprises," by which is understood such incidents as that of the remilitarization of the Rhineland; also that there is no hankering after colonial expansion at the expense of Spain.

It is noted, too, with satisfaction, that although the Führer has not accepted any of Mr. Anthony Eden's suggestions as British Foreign Secretary, regarding armament reduction, participation in League affairs, or for economic collaboration, such eventual developments are not barred.

Polynesian Legend Of Gourd Compass Proves Fairy Tale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—American science has finally debunked Hawaii's popular "sacred calabash" legend of early Polynesians who were able to navigate outrigger canoes over thousands of miles of trackless ocean by use of a gourd or bowl.

A calabash is a deep wooden bowl used by Hawaiians for holding clothing, water and foodstuffs. The legend is, that by boring holes in the rim of the calabash and filling it with water, natives had a usable instrument for navigation.

"Early Hawaiians made long voyages and they did navigate by the stars," says E. H. Bryan Jr., curator of collections at Bishop Museum, only institution of its kind in American territory specializing in Polynesia.

"But there was no 'sacred calabash' to help them navigate. Ethnologists at the museum have made special efforts to investigate this subject, because it is stated in various accounts of the instrument that one 'sacred calabash' is preserved in our extensive collections. However, careful research fails to show that such a navigating instrument ever existed, or that the Polynesians ever had the remotest idea about it."

Amsterdam Airport Draws Big Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Netherlands air traffic in 1936 showed progress all along the line, as reflected in the "harbor movement" of Schiphol airdrom eof Amsterdam and first airport of the country. The number of air passengers to and from Amsterdam increased from 50,455 in 1935 to 58,800 in 1936.

Airmail at 398,000 kilograms (877,430 pounds) rose 46.7 per cent compared with 271,200 kilograms in 1935. The amount of freight handled at Schiphol airport in 1936 at 1,328,000 kilograms was less than in 1935 (1,475,700 kilograms), chiefly on account of fewer gold shipments.

The importance of Schiphol airport as an international aviation center is shown by the fact that machines on regular lines made 14,505 landings here compared with 12,732 in 1935, of which there were 8212 of the K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), 2981 of German lines, 1815 British, 568 Swedish, 268 French, 232 Czech and 233 Belgian machines.

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Rebels Isolate Port of Malaga From Loyalists

SALAMANCA, Spain, Feb. 1 (AP)—Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano's southern drive against Malaga thrust the spearhead of his fascist army within sight of the sea today, virtually isolating the important Mediterranean port from Socialist territory.

The insurgent front line described a wide arc from Marbella, 35 miles west of Malaga, to the small village of Otivar, 40 miles eastward, where from the mountain heights General de Llano's advance guard were in sight of the Mediterranean.

Only a scant few miles were open as a narrow connecting corridor between the beleaguered city and the balance of Spanish territory held by Loyalists.

Swimming the flooded Cacin river, the fascist attackers captured a Government supply depot east of Malaga, a factory converted into a workshop for manufacturing bombs and hand grenades.

Near Alhama in the flooded Cacin river valley the Socialist column seeking to relieve Malaga was reported to have retreated with little or no resistance to General de Llano's advancing legionnaires.

The semicircle of the fascist positions ran from Marbella, on the Mediterranean, northeastward to Antecuera, 25 miles almost due north of Malaga.

Thence it swept east and southeast to Alhama for a swing to the heights of Otivar, in the Almijara mountains, which dip precipitously to the sea, allowing at some points scarcely enough level terrain for the trunk highway to the east.

Foreign observers indicated that once Malaga was completely cut off and the insurgents captured several smaller Mediterranean ports, Generalissimo Francisco Franco could leave only a few troops to hold the Malaga lines and concentrate his armies against Madrid if weather permitted.

While the fascists pushed forward their southern frontier, the Madrid lines remained practically stationary with attacks and counter-attacks bogged in the mud from the long, early spring rains.

MADRID, Feb. 1 (AP)—Madrid's defenders swarmed deeper into fascist territory on the western edge of the capital, Socialist commanders reported today, meanwhile clinging tenaciously to newly won vantage points in the sector.

Barricades against attack by the besiegers, particularly in the West Park area, were bulwarked by the new penetrations, they said.

Taking the offensive again on the northern front, the Socialists were reported to have defeated a fascist column near San Pedro, in the Basque Provinces, and to have captured ammunition and medical supplies.

The emergency Defense Junta in the besieged capital appealed to towns elsewhere in Spain immediately to help ease the city's food shortage with any excess supplies.

Quotes From Congress

Ashurst Is for Full Congress Regulation of All Activities —Bailey Chides Detractors of Supreme Court —The Postmaster Incubus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D), Arizona: Let me say that I have no sympathy with attempts to whittle or to chisel, by indirection, circumlocution, and periphrasis, and "house-that-Jack-built" methods, in order to acquire power. The way to obtain it is by consulting the states. Acting upon that belief in good faith, I introduced an amendment proposing to give Congress the power—Senators, mark this, for it is sweeping—to regulate commerce, agriculture, industry, and labor. I believe Congress should have the right to regulate agriculture, commerce, industry, and labor; and when I have used those four words I have used about all the words that could describe an activity in our country.

* * *

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D), North Carolina: I do not feel content to sit quiet and have any Senator speak of the Supreme Court as "warping and twisting" the Constitution. It is strange language.

* * *

Senator Sherman Minton (D), Indiana: I rise on this occasion in defense of the Congress of the United States and the exercise of its power and authority, for throughout 150 years of our history Congress has exercised that power some 40,000 times, and only about 75 times has the Supreme Court of the United States set aside an act of Congress.

* * *

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), Michigan: In the case of the present strikes, where the vast majority desires to continue in its present employment, it is the application of the doctrine that the privileged few shall dominate the many, a direct repudiation of the President's utterances.

* * *

Representative John L. McClellan (D), Arkansas: It is my belief that we are never going to have flood control in America until the Federal Government assumes responsibility for it, and whenever it does assume responsibility for it, it ought to assume it for every major stream, and not for mine or yours alone.

* * *

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), Massachusetts: Under the provisions of the Ramspeck bill, a postmaster now serving may be examined noncompetitively at the expiration of his term by the civil service. If he is found qualified he is "frozen" into the civil service for life. This practically debars the promition of men in the postal service at the present time, men who have served practically all the years of their maturity in that service, men who know it infinitely better than men who have acted as postmaster, presumably, for just a few years.

* * *

Representative Charles W. Tobey (R) New Hampshire: Referring to the other party with the argument, "so is your old man," will get this Government of ours nowhere. If we guide our attempts for reform and progress by the standard of past records of political abuse, we cannot reform; we cannot progress.

* * *

Representative Scott W. Lucas (D) Illinois: My only trouble during the last campaign in my district was with certain disappointed seekers for the office of postmaster. I would like to relieve myself of all responsibility to make the selection, or aid in the selection, of postmasters if legislatively possible.

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Private Plane Sales Soar As 100,000 Visit Air Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Public interest in flying was seen here today as having received substantial stimulus from the combined influence of the National Aviation Show now at Grand Central Palace, the convention of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences and the annual meeting of the Soaring Society of America. While specialized technical matters dominated the meetings of the latter two organizations, attendance at the aviation show was well past the 100,000 mark today, and officials held it was the most successful exhibition in the history of the industry.

Particular enthusiasm centered in the sales record of the show, one exhibitor reporting having sold 15 airplanes since the show opened last Thursday evening. Low-priced models designed for owner-pilots were favored by the purchasers. The possibilities of sales promotion in this field have been made so attractive by the show that dealers were bidding for agency representation, manufacturers said.

Private Ownership

Advantages of private ownership in aviation were emphasized by Leighton W. Rogers, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, who held that while military powers sought to stimulate air forces through expansion of fighting units, peace-time phases of the industry could be advanced through reduction of flying costs to a point where widespread operation of airplanes by civilians was possible. Lowered costs were leading more and more persons annually to begin flying, he said.

New developments in aviation equipment continued to attract throngs of spectators, many of whom crowded today about a one-blade propeller. Counter-weighted with a stubby projection, the new device was said by engineers to give superior service. They explained that the single blade always operated in undisturbed air, and that an automatic variable pitch attachment enabled the new propeller to give controlled power in lifting airplanes off the ground.

Exhibitors flew an airplane equipped with the one-blade propeller from Lancaster, Penna., to Floyd Bennett Field here, but in spite of this demonstration they held it was still in the experimental stage.

Hangars Displayed

Hangars for private airplanes are on exhibition at the show, which is to close Saturday evening.

Precise testing standards for the aviation industry were advocated by Edward P. Warner, formerly assistant secretary of the navy, before the closing session of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. Airplane manufacturers, Mr. Warner said, should follow the automobile producers in starting test programs. Four fifths of the necessary instruments for such work already have been developed, he added.

Expansion of gliding in Europe was reported to the Soaring Society, which laid plans for an international gliding meet to be held near Elmira, N. Y., from June 26 to July 19. European nations were said to support the motorless flying program as valuable for training pilots both for civil and military purposes.

Richard C. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., was elected president of the society.

Roosevelt Urges Congress to Accept Mellon Collection

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress in a special message today to provide government acceptance of the "magnificent" art collection of Andrew W. Mellon.

Correspondence between the President and the former Republican Secretary of the Treasury on Mr. Mellon's offer of the collection accompanied the message.

"I commend to the consideration of the Congress," the President said, in the message, "the matter of enacting appropriate legislation to effect the acceptance by the United States of the magnificent gift referred to in my recent exchange of letters with Mr. Andrew W. Mellon. The conditions under which the gift is tendered are set out in the correspondence, copies of which are transmitted herewith.

"The works of art thus offered to the Government constitute one of the finest and most valuable collections in existence, containing only objects of the highest standard of quality.

"It is with a keen sense of appreciation of the generous purpose of the donor and the satisfaction that comes with the knowledge that such a splendid collection will be placed at the seat of our Government for the benefit and enjoyment of our people during all the years to come, that I submit this matter to the Congress.

"The Attorney General and the trustees of the Smithsonian Institution have conferred with representatives of the donor and will be glad to discuss the necessary legislation with the appropriate committees."

In the correspondence, made public early in January, Mr. Mellon made no estimate of the value of his collection. Others have placed its value at from $19,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The former cabinet officer offered also to construct a $9,000,000 building in Washington to house the collection and to establish an endowment fund for the proposed "national gallery of art."

Cruel Sports Hit In British Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The first shop campaign in the West End of London was organized recently by the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports here. The display was in a shop in Regent street, where for a week the league enrolled new members and obtained 700 additional signatures for a petition to Parliament against all forms of cruel sports.

The league advocates particularly the substitution of the "drag" hunt for fox hunting. In this way, it is felt, all the exhilaration of the "hunt" may be enjoyed without the infliction of cruelty on animals. Instead of a fox or other animals the hounds follow a trail of odorous substance which has been laid for them by men who go out early on the day of the meet.

Security Deadline Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury officials declared that any extension to April 1 of the deadline for first payments of unemployment taxes under the Social Security Act also extends to that date the period for filing returns. The taxes apply only to employers of eight or more persons. Originally, returns and tax payments were due by Jan. 31. Delay was granted because some states still are setting up administrative organizations to carry out unemployment insurance programs.

Model 'Housing' for Busy Bees

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Man-Made Cells for Queen Bees

It's Just a Bee-Man's Trick. Whether the Bee Maggot Will Develop as a Queen or a Worker Depends on the Size of the Cell and the Manner in Which It Hangs. By Skilfully Setting a Cell in the Proper Position, the Breeder Deceives the Workers Into Enlarging It and Preparing It With Food for a Queen. Shortly Before the Queen Emerges, All Other Bees Must Be Removed From the Hive, for Only One Queen Will Be Tolerated

The Drone's Return

Beehives Buzz With Plaints On Honey Making Conditions

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In a nation-wide shutdown strike tying up an entire industry, some 65,000,000,000 workers, largely of Italian and Caucasian extraction are on relief rolls with no hope for compromise until spring.

According to Apis Mellifera, founder, and B. Bumble Bee, first vice-president of the General Honey Corporation, orders for 1936 are still outstanding with general stock depleted since mid-December. This statement is borne out by statistics of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, pointing to new and unprecedented demands for honey, held to be the cause of the situation.

Demand for Honey Grows

The United Worker-bees' Union, backed by drones and queens, view with alarm the present increase of several ounces in the nation's per capita honey consumption. This rise in demand is traceable to new mouth-watering candies, butters and breads, all needing honey.

Meanwhile, the seasonal sit-down strikers, accepting a small percentage of food from stores they produced during the 1936 season, made public today, the conditions under which they would agree to return to work and increase the production record.

What the Bees Want

First of pointed demands by mitey spokesmen, is the question of stability in supplies of raw materials. Wiser use of orchard poisons, responsible for much mortality in the bee kingdom, a larger crop of red clover, and in general, improved floral conditions are wanted. The policy adopted in California of furnishing motor transportation for colonies of workers, allowing first a harvest among citrus blooms, then among the alfalfa and cotton plants, is considered exemplary.

Of course to make the honey business really hum, it would be ideal if more colonies could be established. There is a particular shortage of comb honey which is even more scarce than extracted honey. This shortage is partly due to the large quantities which have been exported to England and Scotland. In addition beekeepers have been turning more and more to the production of extracted honey.

Reason for Shortage

Probably less than a fourth as much comb honey is on the market today as 25 years ago, largely because greater quantities can be produced by returning empty combs to the bees and allowing them to fill them again with nectar. Also, because of drought, it has been difficult to produce comb honey of sufficiently high quality.

Worker bees point out that in exchange for their services in transporting pollen from blossom to blossom, without which there could be no fruit at harvest time, they expect bee men to practice honesty in the marketing of their principal product.

"No more diluting of honey with cane sugar sirup," they say, and the Department of Agriculture backs them up. Adulterators are growing in number and dishonesty, it is claimed, and imitations traceable to clever chemistry are reported flooding the market and misleading the public. In France, where special "vintage" honeys are popular, this has become a particular problem to the industry.

Pollinating Squads

Gratitude is expressed for the Post Office regulations inaugurated a few years ago allowing worker-bees to "ride the mails." Their coaches are wooden cages with two thicknesses of wire screen separated by slats, and their dining cars are tin cans with holes in the bottoom for leakage of syrup enroute. Now, when colonies produce more young bees than they can house, these workers are recruited into pollinating squads of three pounds each—some 15,000 bumbling buzzers—and shipped into districts where orchards are in bloom and bees scarce. Thousands of these packages are handled by the Post Office Department each year.

Another complaint of the busy honey bee, is the widespread defamation of their character by pear growers who blame them for carrying pear blight. On the contrary, bees are believed to be wholly beneficial to pear orchards and the damage is attributed to other insects.

Just an Immigrant

Although the honey bee is an immigrant, coming from all parts of Europe and Asia, particularly from Mediterranean lands, no Americanization work is contemplated when the present strike sttlement is accomplished. The native American bumble bee, like the Indian, has largely disappeared and the few that are left are brushed aside. These blustering fellows lived in the ground or built nests in the hayfield. With the extension of agriculture, their homes have been plowed up and they have vanished.

Nor can the industry hope to regiment the workers into applying high-speed, modern, mass-production methods to the business of honey gathering. All improvements to meet the growing demand for honey must come from the beekeeper. The bees, in fact, must observe strict union hours, receive a living wage even during winter which represents the bottom of their business cycle, and be supplied with proper housing. Many a busy bee has had his usefulness shortened by overwork and substandard living conditions.

Whisky Seen Threat To Kentucky Oaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—The greed of timber cutters, urged on by buyers of whisky-barrel staves, is threatening Kentucky's white oaks with extinction, declares Dr. Frank T. McFarland, head of the department of botany at the University of Kentucky.

The white oak, long a main source of income for residents of the hill and mountain sections of southern and southeastern Kentucky, is losing ground faster than any other tree in the State, except the chestnut, Dr. McFarland said. Large numbers of immature oaks are being cut.

The stave industry has sprung up with increased activity since repeal, it is pointed out, because of the desire of distillers to put large quantities of their product in storage. The Kentucky white oak for years has been used for railroad ties. It is also in demand for hardwood flooring, interior finish, and furniture. Destruction of young trees imperils the supply because of the oak's slow growth.

Hepburn Program Points to Better Roads in Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—After reviewing achievements of the Hepburn administration during the past year, Lieut. Gov. R. A. Bruce in his Speech from the Throne at the recent opening of the third session of the nineteenth legislature of Ontario forecast a light legislative program for the session, stressed a comprehensive program of highway construction and reconstruction and also forecast the major issue of the session—the attempt to nullify decisions of the courts which are adverse to the power contract repudiation legislation.

Other outstanding items mentioned in his speech were the amendment of the Succession Duties Act to remove the duty from charitable bequests; legislation to curtail the use of codeine and other habit-forming drugs; and revision of the Statutes of Ontario.

The House opened with Harry Nixon, Acting Premier, doing the honors, Premier M. F. Hepburn being prevented from attending the opening of Legislature.

During the session of 1935, Dr. Bruce continued, the Legislature made the law that certain contracts between the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and certain companies generating power in the Province of Quebec were void and unenforceable. Convinced of the justice of this measure, the Government is determined that the will of the Legislature shall not be thwarted and the benfits lost to the power-users of the province. For this reason legislation will be introduced with a view to making effective the purpose of the Legislature as already expressed.

During the past year the Department of Education has directed its attention to the improvement of instruction being provided in elementary and secondary schools, Dr. Bruce went on. Changes in the course of study are contemplated, and it is expected that these will provide opportunities for the better adjustment of the subjects of study to the capabilities and interests of the students.

55 New Knights On King George's First Honor List

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP) — King George VI's first honor list was announced today.

Queen Elizabeth, heading the list, was made Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Seven other members of the Royal Family were named the King's personal aides-de-camp. They were the Dukes of Gloucester, Kent and Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Earls of Athlone and Harewood, and Lord Louis Mountbatten.

Lord Greenwood, a native of Whitby, Ont., headed the list of Peers with a Viscountcy. Three new Peers, all created Barons, were Sir Harry McGowan, chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries and a director of General Motors Corporation, New York; Sir Arthur Michael Samuel, former Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and Maj. Sir George Hennessy, former treasurer of the King's household.

Mr. James Guthrie, British Consul in Norfolk, Va., was named an officer of the Order of the British Empire. Among 55 men who became Knights Bachelor was Mr. Adrian Boult, director of the British Broadcasting System.

The Duke of Gloucester was granted a commission as Air Vice-Marshal in the Royal Air Force.

The Manchester Guardian thought that the honor list was sparing in recognition of eminence in the arts, literature and the learned professions and of the claim of British women to distinction.

There also was some comment concerning the absence of the name of Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, who had been suggested for the post of Field Marshal, General Gough's handling of the Fifth Army's retreat before the great 1918 German offensive—which cost him his command at the time—has since been vindicated.

The King's appointment of his brothers and nearest relatives as personal aides followed the precedent set by previous rulers. The titles were conferred so they can attend him at public ceremonies.

U. S. Playwrights Of Future Share In Movie Prizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Under the sponsorship of seven motion picture companies, five embryo playwrights today will receive awards totaling $9250 at the hands of the Bureau of New Plays, which was founded last spring to encourage new writing talent in the legitimate theater. The competition was limited to undergraduate college students and graduates not more than three years out of college, and the basis of recognition was less the quality of the initial work submitted than potentialities for future performance.

The awards and their winners are:

Robert Wetzel, University of Michigan graduate now living here, $500.

Janet Marshall, Yale graduate, a fellowship valued at $2500.

Bernard V. Dryer, Wesleyan University student; Wesley Alan Coutts, Northwestern University graduate; Arthur A. Miller, University of Michigan student, and Norman Rosten, Brooklyn College graduate, fellowships valued at $1250 each.

Honorable Mention

In addition, six honorable mentions were received by Theodore Kaghan, University of Michigan graduate; Fred Kleinacker Jr., Yale University graduate; Jack Warley, New York University graduate, and Nancy Tubiash and Arthur Stratton, graduate students of Columbia University.

The committee of judges appointed by the film companies was made up of Theresa Helburn, director of the bureau; Eva Le Gallienne, Antoinette Perry, Walter Prichard Eaton, Randolph Somerville, A. M. Drummond, John Gassner, Harry Wagstaff Gribble, Melvyn Douglas and Joseph Wood Krutch.

Sponsors of Contest

Sponsors of the competition were the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation, Columbia Pictures Corporation, Paramount Pictures, Inc., RKO Pictures, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Universal Pictures Corporation, and Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

The film producers will have first call on the scripts for which they will draw lots.

The experiment, for which the screen companies pooled $50,000, will have been under way a year in May, when its continuance will be decided.

Miiss Helburn, announcing the outcome of the initial contest, was emphatic as to its worth, declaring the 230 manuscripts submitted were "of a high average"; with those by the more promising authors exhibiting a marked social seriousness.

North Carolina Votes Fund for School Buses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Legislature has passed an emergency measure calling for the immediate appropriation of $600,000 for repairing and replacing school buses, in the interest of safety. The measure was recommended by Governor Hoey and was given a favorable vote in both branches of the assembly within 24 hours after its introduction. North Carolina leads all other states in the number of children it transports daily in school buses.

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Lasting Machinery Sought To End Maritime Disputes; Unions Vote on Peace Terms

Leaders on Both Sides Declare Peace Is Assured

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Forty thousand Pacific coast maritime strikers start voting today on peace proposals which their leaders freely predicted will end the long tie-up, possibly by Thursday.

Shipowners, also accepting the strike as virtually settled, prepared for release of 240 ships from blockaded ports.

The owners pointed out, however, that resumption of sailings must necessarily be gradual, since a cargo jam must be moved and ships reserviced.

Longshoremen, employers said, will get the first call to work as soon as ratification of peace terms by a membership majority of the seven striking unions is completed.

Permanent Board With Full Power Over Shipping Is Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1—As the public and officials along the Pacific Coast awaited the final settlement of the long and costly maritime strike they began to press for establishment of a board or commission empowered to prevent recurrence of any such strikes in future.

During the maritime dispute many plans were discussed for settling future disputes and in the agreements tentatively reached there is provision for a labor relations board for the water front. Just how it is to be maintained and established remains to be seen, but the public is gratified to see it included in the tentative terms of settlement.

The strike, economists say, forced business men who used coastwise shipping to make contracts for transporting their goods by the more expensive, but more certain, rail routes. It will take some time for a return to former normal coastwise shipping conditions, they hold.

Seasoned waterfront observers, moreover, point to what they believe is a considerable and perhaps permanent loss in the Oriental citrus trade. Many Oriental dealers who were at a loss to secure the citrus crops during the past three months are reported to have canceled their contracts. These, it is reported, will take some time to renew.

Passenger Trade Losses

Finally, with the tremendous loss of passenger trade to the Japanese, British and Australian lines, some observers express the opinion that travelers in the future may be more cautious about traveling aboard United States vessels because of the adverse publicity brought about by this strike.

Of course, in rebuttal of this attitude, it is pointed out that the federal subsidies, which some of these shipping lines are in line to receive from the $100,000,000 fund administered by the new maritime commission, will largely compensate for any financial losses resulting from the strike.

But aside from the gains made by the unions and by the shipowners in the final settlement of this strike, forward-looking citizens of the Pacific coast are seeking some means of preventing such expensive labor disputes in the future.

The public on the Pacific coast has experienced two of the most extensive and costly maritime strikes in the shipping history of the United States—and all within the last three years. It does not want to face another and it is demanding some type of commission be set up, empowered to arbitrate any and all maritime differences immediately.

Taxpayer Pays Bill

As it has been widely pointed out it has been the taxpayer who has paid for the continuation of the strike by contributing both to the subsidies paid ship operators and also toward maintaining relief rolls to which the strikers turn as soon as their jobs end.

It is recalled here that both ship operators and union leaders declared that when the strike was finally settled the settlement would be as permanent as possible.

Both sides have stressed the need for a board, called by some a local Port Commission which would report in turn to a central Pacific Coast Port Commission, to consider the disputes immediately. Then, should these commissions be unable to reach an agreement, it has been asserted, the problem should be referred to a higher board, which would have the power to assess penalties. It would also be this board's duty to see that the terms of the contracts just signed are kept.

Dome Contract Let For California's 200-Inch Telescope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Contract for the 750-ton revolving dome for the Palomar Mountain Observatory has been awarded to the Consolidated Steel Corporation of Los Angeles, thus marking another step in the construction of the 200-inch telescope project by the California Institute of Technology. No price was announced but it was understood to be in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Tentative plans," explained Capt. Clyde S. McDowell, U. S. N., supervising engineer of the project, "call for installing the dome next summer."

The steel dome will measure 135 feet in diameter, five feet more than that of the dome of the Carnegie Institution's nearby Mr. Wilson Observatory which is at present the largest in the world. The Palomar dome will be driven by intricate electric controls to allow the telescope to follow stellar movements. Like Mt. Wilson dome over the 100-inch telescope, the Palomar dome will be finished in aluminum color.

Oxford Graduates Burn Midnight Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Graduates of the university here are among the highest consumers of electricity in Britain, according to the domestic bursar of Merton College who is also chairman of the City Electricity Committee.

The colleges, he says, have doubled their electric light consumption in the last two years and have increased it nearly five-fold in five years. They have now passed the 2,000,000 unit mark. The individual use is nearly 1000 units a year.

Wins N. C. News Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Durham High School has won permanent possession of the Thomas Hume cup, awarded annually by the extension division of the University of North Carolina for excellence in high school journalism, it was announced by E. R. Rankin, secretary of the committee in charge. The object of the contest is to encourage better journalism in the high schools of the State. The cup was won by Durham High School six times in the past 10 years.

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Terms of Maritime Accord

By the Associated Press

What Unions Asked	Settlement Terms
18,000 Longshoremen:	
$1 an hour regular, $1.50 an hour overtime; six-hour day, full hiring hall control, removing from ship operators the principal means of discriminatory hiring.	Pre-strike wages, 95 cents regular and $1.40 overtime, practical six-hour day. Full hiring hall control.
7000 Sailors:	
$27.50 monthly wage hike to $90; cash instead of "time off" for overtime; hiring hall control.	$10 boost to $72.50 monthly, cash for overtime work; control of hiring hall.
4000 Cooks and Stewards:	
Pay boost to $70 minimum; hiring hall control, eight-hour day, cash for overtime.	$10 monthly increase to $55 minimum offered; hiring hall control; eight-hour day on freighters, nine hours on passenger ships.
3000 Marine Firemen:	
Boost to $75 monthly minimum; hiring hall control; cash for overtime work.	$10 hike to $72.50; hiring hall control; cash for overtime.
3000 Marine Engineers:	
Preference for union members in hiring; cash for overtime, manning scale changes, wage adjustments.	$10 wage boost to $125 monthly minimum; union recognition but not hiring preference; cash for overtime.
3000 Masters, Mates and Pilots:	
Union preference in hiring, cash for overtime, wage adjustments.	$10 wage hike to $120 monthly minimum; union recognition but not hiring preference; cash for overtime.
2000 Radio Telegraphers:	
Fifteen per cent increase on $115 monthly minimum; union preference in hiring; eight-hour "radio work" day.	Offer of $10 pay hike to $125 minimum; straight eight-hour radio work day; hiring hall control.

French Arbitration Decree Rules Future Labor Questions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The complete plan for the conciliation and arbitration of all French labor conflicts has just been promulgated by governmental decree in France.

The absence, in America, of any such co-ordinated scheme of compulsory arbitration, emphasized by such labor conflicts as the recent General Motors sit-down strike, makes the details of this decree particularly timely.

The full text of the decree is as follows:

Article 1—The procedures of conciliation and arbitration envisaged by article 3 of the law of Dec. 31, 1936, are fixed in conformity with the following articles:

Section I

Conciliation

Article 2—Whenever a collective labor dispute of any kind has not been settled by mutual agreement, this dispute—failing a collective convention fixing the rules of conciliation and arbitration—is at the request of the most active party to the dispute or of the Prefect, brought before a departmental conciliation commission.

Prefect's Duties

Article 3—The departmental conciliation commission, presided over by the Prefect or his representative, is made up of an equal number of employers and employees. The number of members of each category is fixed by the Prefect; it can vary from three to five with an equal number of substitutes. Both the regular and substitute members are designated by the Prefect in conditions fixed by ministerial decrees which will bear in mind all the factors and particularly the respective importance of the professional organizations existing in the "département" (administrative district which may be said to correspond roughly to each state in the United States).

The Prefect can subdivide the commission into local or into professional sections. Each section is to include from three to five members of each category, with an equal number of substitutes.

The divisional inspector of labor of the département is present at the sittings of the commission in a consultative capacity. He may be represented by one of the accredited departmental inspectors of the locality.

Article 4—In the case of a collective dispute spreading over several départements, the functions of the departmental commission may be exercised by an inter-departmental commission constituted along the lines indicated in the previous article. The Minister decides where it shall sit, who shall compose it and what its exact duties shall be.

Article 5—Failing a solution of the conflict within four complete days, the dispute is then, at the request of the most active party to the dispute or of the Prefect who presided over the departmental or inter-departmental commission, brought before a commission called the mixed paritary conciliation commission.

The president of this commission is a representative of the Minister concerned. Its members are nominated by the national federation of workers and employers to which are affiliated the most representative syndicates of the conflicting parties.

In case of a dispute on this point, the Minister or his representative decides which workers and employers federations are to be represented.

This commission will hear representatives of both sides and of the organizations to which they belong; it will endeavor to conciliate the two parties.

Article 6—If no solution has been arrived at within four complete days the dispute is then, at the request of the most active party or of the president of the commission described in Article 5, brought before a National Inter-Professional Conciliation Commission.

This commission is presided over by the Minister concerned or by his accredited representative, and consists of an equal number of employers and workers chosen by the most representative employer's Federation and Labor Union Federation. It can hear delegates from both sides and from the professional organizations to which they belong. The permanent Commission of the National Economic Council will designate these most representative Federations before January 31. A notice of this decision will be published in the official journal of the French Republic.

Article 7—If the National Inter-Professional Commission fails to settle the conflict within a delay of four complete days, it makes a report showing the points upon which no settlement has been reached and invites the contestants to name either a common arbiter or two arbiters.

Arbitration Method

Section II. Article 8—Within eight days of their designation by the Permanent Commission of the National economic Council, in accordance with Article 6 of the present decree, the two confederations will each forward to the Minister of Labor a list of 15 names.

Article 9—If within a delay of two complete days—there having been no agreement between the contestants for the designation of a common arbiter—one of the contestants fails to designate its arbiter within the same length of time, the Minister concerned will choose an arbiter for this contestant from the pertinent one of the two lists submitted to the Minister of Labor in the conditions set forth in the preceding article.

If one or the other of the two confederations fails to send the aforementioned list to the Minister of Labor, the choice of the arbiter will be left to the Minister concerned.

Article 10—With a view to facilitating the choice of a super-arbiter by the contestants or by the first arbiters, as provided in the law of December 31, 1936, the two federations mentioned in article 6 of the present decree will draw up within a delay of eight days from their nomination by the Permanent Commission of the National Economic Council, a single list of thirty super-arbiters taken from the categories mentioned by Article 4 of the aforementioned law.

If the two confederations do not do this within the prescribed delay, this list will be drawn up or completed within the eight days following the expiration of the said delay, by the Permanent Commission of the National Economic Council.

Article 11—If the arbiters cannot agree on their decision within three days, or if they cannot agree on the name of a super-arbiter in the same period, the Premier will nominate the super-arbiter from among the people mentioned in Article 4 of the law of December 31, 1936. (High State or Judicial officials or ex-officials.)

Article 12—The functions of arbiter and super-arbiter do not entail any remuneration.

Hurrying Action

Section III, Article 13—When the dispute has been settled before one of the conciliation commissions provided for in the present decree, the report containing the clauses of the agreement must be transmitted without delay to the Minister of Labor by the president of the commission.

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Sloan Insists Strikers Must Leave Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary asked whether we would be willing to go back to the status prior to Governor Murphy's intervention and attempt again to negotiate the men out of the plants. This was the secretary's specific proposal. I made no agreement with her about it or anything else.

Confers With Counsel

"I told the secretary that I would take the proposal under advisement and give her an answer not later than 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. The secretary urged immediate action. Our general counsel, John Thomas Smith, was in Washington and I wished to consult with him. Before leaving Washington with him, I telephoned the secretary from the Union Station about 4:45 p. m. and, as a result of that conversation, I told her I would try to give her my answer as soon as I got back to New York.

"This I did, when I reached home, I telephoned the Secretary about 10 p. m. and informed her that in view of our court proceedings and the desirability of getting our people promptly at work, it was not fair to ask us to go back and start all over again to negotiate whether the strikers would get out of the plants.

"How the Secretary could have understood that any agreement had been reached with her when it was distinctly understood that I was to telephone my answer to her proposal is beyond my comprehension.

"The one main issue which is now, and from the beginning has been, paramount in this situation is whether the sit-down strikers will or will not be allowed to remain in unlawful possession of our plants."

Mr. Sloan's statement was seen here as being the final word of the General Motors Corporation on proposals for a peace conference until the Michigan courts have acted and that meanwhile his stand has the solid backing of the financial forces in control of General Motors.

Lewis Assails Morgan

Mr. Lewis, in a bitter arraignment of Mr. Morgan and Mr. du Pont, charged that the struggle in the automobile industry was "only the first engagement between labor and finance."

"It is true that all the strength and thought and finance in the steel industry is behind General Motors Corporation in this fight," he continued. "These interests believe that in combating labor in the automobile industry they will gain immunity from labor organization in steel, munitions and other industries where the same financial interests control. The Morgans and the du Ponts control steel. The issue in the automobile strike can be decided by these two men."

Mr. Lewis declared that Mr. du Pont and Mr. Morgan could restore peace in Michigan and elsewhere tomorrow if they would and called upon Mr. Morgan to "instruct his subordinates to settle the strike on the basis of collective bargaining." While he voiced confidence Mr. Morgan would not do this, he declared that the head of Morgan & Co. and Mr. du Pont "may as well know that collective bargaining is going to come; that it is going to come in their own private steel industry."

More than 800 liberals attended the meeting at which Mr. Lewis spoke. Among the other speakers were Representative Thomas R. Amlie (Progressive) of Wisconsin; Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, and Vito Marcantonio, formerly a member of the House of Representatives from New York City, and Lewis Corey, Communist writer. Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, presided.

Non-Union Reporter Barred by Strikers Holding Auto Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Sit-down strikers in Fisher Body Plant No. 1 at Detroit, Mich., refuse to admit non-union newspaper reporters, it was reported by the New York Times today. A member of the Times staff, who is not a member of the American Newspaper Guild, Russell B. Porter, was met with these words:

"We don't interview no non-union men. You can stay on them steps or go out in the picket shanty, but you can't come in here." The guard who blocked Mr. Porter's path carried a blackjack to enforce the decree. At the same time, he admitted a member of the Guild to the premises.

Mr. Porter had earlier been requested to state whether he was a Guild member. On replying that he was not, his special card of identification, issued by the United Automobile Workers of America, was returned with this notation:

"Not OK'd by Executive Council."

Mr. Porter was admitted, however, to Fisher Body Plant No. 2, where the men said to him, "Those fellows down at No. 1 are a lot more radical than we are."

Ship 1,750,000 Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The first solid carload of seedlings to be shipped from the Resettlement Administration's nurseries in the Sand Hills of North Carolina went to the Natchez Trace Forest, near Lexington, Tenn., it was announced at the regional headquarters here. The seedlings numbered 1,750,000, officials said.

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General Motors Takes Fight to Evict Strikers to Court

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Feb. 1—General Motors' legal strategy looking to the eviction of "sit-down" strikers in two of its plants comes to a head in court today at a hearing on its petition for an injunction to bar the men from remaining on the premises.

Officials of the United Automobile Workers of America and other strike leaders prepared to answer the summons of Circuit Judge Paul V. Gadola at 2 p. m., E. S. T., at Flint, Mich., to show cause why a mandatory injunction to compel immediate evacuation of the strikers should not be granted.

The petition, filed last week, revealed that the men were "no longer in the employ of the company." Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., and 29 other labor leaders were named defendants.

General Motors has consistently refused to negotiate with the U. A. W. A. while its plants are held by men it has termed trespassers. Meanwhile spreading shutdowns in other corporation plants brought idleness to nearly 150,000 workers, of whom some 50,000 have been called back to work on a part-time basis building up inventories. Two thousand Buick workers at Flint return to their jobs tomorrow.

Murphy Holds Conference

Belief that the center of conciliation efforts had shifted to Detroit following failure of Alfred P. Sloan, General Motors president, to agree to proposals of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was strengthened by a conference here between Gov. Frank Murphy and William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the corporation.

Governor Murphy termed use of the courts "one of the peaceful methods" of procedure, and said pursuance of rights of both sides in the courts "should be helpful to both sides and to the public."

Insisting on avoidance of force or violence in the strikes, the Governor has rejected suggestions that he subpoena opposing leaders for a state department of labor hearing; has frowned on activities of outside groups opposing the strikes, and has instructed national guardsmen to stay out of the strike area in Flint. At his suggestion, a union mass meeting at Saginaw, Mich., scheduled for today, was postponed.

"Compulsion" in conciliation efforts, he said, "creates an unhealthy atmosphere."

Granting of the circuit court injunction would place the Fisher sit-down strikers in contempt if they refused to vacate. Sheriff Thomas Wolcott has said that if orders come "for me to remove these men, I will do so."

A previous injunction issued Jan. 2 by Judge Edward D. Black was not pressed after it was learned he owned General Motors stock. The sheriff was shouted down when he went to the plants in an attempt to read that injunction to the strikers.

Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, New York attorney and member of the general staff during the World War, and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the former Governor of Pennsylvania, were on opposite sides in addresses they made in different cities yesterday.

General Stotesbury, speaking at a memorial service to Gouveneur Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, said in New York:

"Coercion, intimidation, violence and terrorism have no part in our system, and the Government that tolerates them fails in its duty. I am referring frankly to the attitude of the Government toward those people who have taken possession of other people's property out there in Detroit."

Mrs. Pinchot and Strikers

Mrs. Pinchot told mass meetings of auto workers at Lansing and Flint that in the General Motors strike labor has "its biggest chance for victory," and that "a union victory will make America a better place to live in."

She urged the workers to "continue their fight for peace and a living wage" and asserted that anything less than $1500 a year was "sweatshop pay." She added that "steady work, short hours and high wages are the foundation stones upon which sound prosperity alone can be built."

Mrs. Pinchot "denounced" the management of General Motors, of which she said she was a stockholder, and said the corporation introduced the "sit-down in industry." She said this was when General Motors "defied the Government under NRA."

"It tried it again when high-priced lawyers told it to disregard the Wagner Labor Relations Act," she declared. "It practised it as a new wrinkle on the run when Mr. Sloan (Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors) ran out on Secretary Perkins and the Government last week in Washington."

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Louisville Refugee Notes Disaster Stirs Brotherhood; Sees Heroic Self-Sacrifice

By a Flood Refugee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 1—A fugitive from flood—the severest Louisville and the Ohio valley ever experienced—I am writing this from the hospitable safety of Lexington, our sister city in the Bluegrass, which, although itself cut off from normal sources of supply in Cincinnati and Louisville, has opened its arms to refugees. The same is true of every city, village and hamlet which could be reached by the one highway open out of Louisville and along the single railway line operating with curtailed facilities.

The story of the Louisville flood is not only one of destruction, privation and suffering, but one of heroic self-sacrifice, co-operation, and giving to others. Only through such efforts was it possible for one third of Louisville's 350,000 persons to rescue, feed, house, clothe, and comfort the other two thirds whose homes had been engulfed by the swirling yellow waters of the "Beautiful Ohio."

This enormous task was accomplished in three days; 230,000 persons, according to the estimate of Mayor Neville Miller, were removed by boat to high ground in the center of the city, then transferred by truck to a railroad terminal or to pontoon bridges or ferries over the swollen waters of Beargrass Creek, which cut off downtown Louisville from Crescent Hill and the Highlands, the two sections out of water.

Shuttle trains of box-cars operated from Louisville's stock yards to Crescent Hill, and a corps of volunteer relief workers with automobiles and trucks, meeting refugees at the trains, pontoons, and ferries, transported these thousands to homes, churches, schools, store buildings, and theaters in the sections above the danger line.

The whole work of rescue was a demonstration of the willingness and ability of the people to respond to a great need. Relief workers labored on boats, in automobiles, at relief stations, in the water and out of it, day and night without rest.

The utility companies did a remarkable and heroic work. The Riverside plant of the Louisville Gas & Electric Co., built to withstand a stage of 47 feet, supplied current until Sunday midnight, Jan. 24, when the stage was 53 feet or more. The floor of the building was braced to keep it from buckling and all the walls and windows were braced and battened to keep out the water.

Far down in the sub-cellars of the plant, Negro firemen sang spirituals and shoveled coal while the sweat ran from their naked backs. In the "coal hole" they might be caught like rats in a trap if the waters burst through the walls. They knew that, but kept at their work, and sang. Only when seepage became too great for the pumps and the waters put out the fires, did the big fellows climb up out of the stoke-hole.

The city was then in total darkness, except for auxiliary plants and a few private steam generating plants—but one by one these latter went under when cellars filled with water. Auxiliary gasoline and Diesel plants kept radios and telephone service going.

The Louisville flood was the radio's opportunity. The results were radio's triumph. That there was no loss of life, that rescue work was so efficient, that the entire community responded so well was undoubtedly due to its impetus.

Before electricity was cut off, relays of announcers on WHAS, radiophone of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, and on WAVE, in the Brown Hotel, were on the air 24 hours a day directing relief workers. Messages were telephoned to corps of workers at the radio stations and those most urgent prepared for the announcers. These were repeated twice after the fashion of police radio announcers. They sounded like this:

"Send boat to 2246 South Blank Street. Two persons on the roof of a house."

"Send high-wheeled truck to 4351 West Soandso Street. Remove woman, four children."

"Power boat or steamboat is needed at the foot of Broadway to rescue 100 people stranded on a knoll. Current is too swift for rowboats."

"Steamer Tom Greene. You are ordered by Mayor's Committee to such and such a point to rescue 30 stranded persons."

And so the work went on, even after the power failed.

A dozen radio stations in other sections of the near-by territory rebroadcast the word, especially appeals for boats, supplies, tools, food, clothing, blankets. One of the direst needs was supplies for infants, especialy change of clothing. Laundering was impossible; there was little or no water, and not until Monday dawned did sunshine appear after more than three weeks of steady rain.

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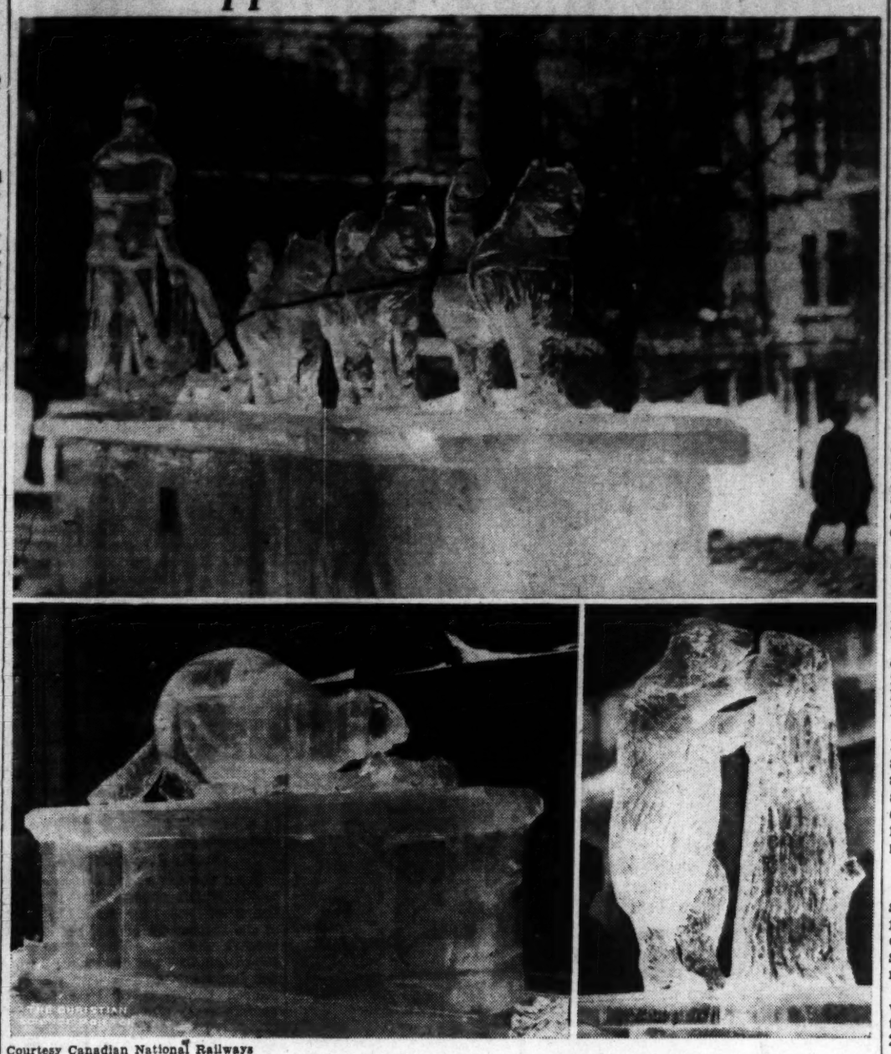

Courtesy Canadian National Railways

Dog Team, Beaver and Bear in Canadian Ice

Ice Sculptures of Canada Dot Its Cities and Villages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The ice sculptors are at work, up north. Unbelievable designs, drawn to exact scale, are modeled in ice. Occasionally you find one on the American side of the Canadian border. Winter carnival visitors at Dartmouth have looked forward with rising enthusiasm in each of recent past years to the annual ice sculptures there on the campus, for instance.

But civically they are made more of in Canada. You see them on Mt. Royal, and in side streets and little parks about Montreal. And when you have left Bonaventure station for the long, level ride through villages and towns with melodius names, like St. Hyacinthe, and Trois Rivieres, and La Tuque, and Saint-Jean-Port-Joli, and Saint Pamphile, St. Michel de Rougemont and St. Damase, you begin to notice that, as each place has its patriotic or historic permanent monument in stone or lead or bronze, so, in winter, it has its local ice sculpture.

Sometimes the subject matter has to do with some item of strictly local interest. Sometimes the subject matter is just the comprehensive one of winter. It is always apparent that into every sculpture has gone a great leaven of civic pride, and as townsmen get down from the trains you can hear them describe ice sculptures in neighboring places up or down the river; hear them tell, too, about the little, crude ones that children have built—looking to the day when they'll be old enough to have a part in the design or making of the grown-up ones.

Quebec City wouldn't be Quebec City when the winter sports months come round—January, February, early March if the snow holds—without the ice sculptures. One—at least one, and often three or four—on Dufferin Terrace.

There is always a statue of Champlain in the Upper Town of "The City of Champlain, and very often two or three extra Champlains in the Lower Town, spread out on the littoral surrounding Cape Diamond and up the valley of the St. Charles River.

The Champlain Monument proper was put up on Dufferin Terrace in 1898, the work of Paul Chévre and Paul le Cardonnel, respectively sculptor and architect, both of Paris; and the ice sculptures of Champlain usually follow the permanent monument fairly closely, even to the precise modeling of the base on which the figure stands.

And of course no winter in Quebec is complete without an ice sculpture somewhere of The Golden Dog, modeled after the one over the main entrance to the Post Office, and about which there is a legend and for which one of the famous landmarks is named.

The industries and the characteristic wild life of the Province always receive mention in the ice sculptures and you are apt to come on them anywhere—up near the St. Louis Gate, along Grande Allée, in Montmorency Park, at the top of Mountain Hill, which occupies the side of the first Canadian Parliament, where the Pact of Confederation was signed in 1867; near the Kent House, at the corner of St. Louis and Haldimand street, built in 1850 by Governor d'Ailleboust; and up on the Plains of Abraham, where the armies of Wolfe and Montcalm fought in 1759.

Moscow Reports Execution Of 13 Trotzkyists

MOSCOW, Feb. 1 (AP)—Thirteen convicted Trotzkyists, condemned for treason and sabotage, were executed by a Soviet firing squad, the Tass (official Russian) News Agency announced today.

In a brief statement, Tass said:

'The sentence of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R. was carried out Feb. 1."

The 13 convicted defendants—on whom sentence was passed Saturday after a lengthy trial before three judges—were listed by their last names in the declaration.

Details of the executions were not given.

The prisoners, convicted of treason in the sensational trial of Karl Radek, noted editor, and 16 others charged with plotting with the exiled Leon Trotzky, appealed to the Presidium as the last resort from the verdict of the highest Soviet court.

Radek and three other defendants at the trial—Gregory Sokolnikoff, former Ambassador to Great Britain, M. S. Stroiloff, and V. V. Arnold—were sentenced to prison for their confessed participation in the plot. Trial judges declared the four had been guilty of only "political" crimes and had not committed terroristic acts.

Winant Approved

WASHINGTON—John G. Winant of New Hampshire has been approved as a member of the Social Security Board by the Senate Finance Committee.

Bill Against War Drafts Industry, Men and Wealth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The anti war-time profiteering bill was today introduced in the Senate by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, with the declaration that if enacted it would take the profit out of war. It provides a draft on industry, man-power and wealth with the outbreak of hostilities. It was reported out by the committee last session but failed to secure action. Now it is being backed with redoubled vigor by the American Legion, whose legislative representatives are making it their principal goal in Congress after securing the bonus.

"This bill is a tax measure," said Senator Connally, "which has been expertly drawn to fit in with the federal tax structure. It represents months of work. The desired aims are primarily two—to take the profits out of war and to provide means for paying for the war out of current taxes rather than through borrowings."

The bill also ranks as one of the biggest preparedness measures ever introduced and would make the United States ready for the immediate outbreak of hostilities. On the economic side, increased tax rates and reduced exemptions for individuals would automatically become effective at the start of war. Personal exemptions would be lowered overnight to $800 and $1600 for single and married persons, respectively, and the rate of tax would be 10 per cent, with a surtax beginning with 6 per cent on the first $1000 in excess of the exemption, and reaching a maximum of 80 per cent. Corporation taxes are likewise raised under the bill's provisions.

This tax feature has brought some peace organizations to support the bill on the theory that big business would be less apt to draw the nation into war if faced with stern tax increases immediately it broke out. The prospect of heavy federal imposts would have a calming influence all round, it has been contended.

Cairo Fighting Flood Cheers Word Peak Is Almost Reached

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 1 (AP)—A definite encouragement in Cairo's battle against inundation came today from W. E. Barron, Government forecaster, who said the Ohio would cease its rise at 60 to 60½ feet.

More complete information from upstream points caused the observer to revise his earlier prediction the river's ultimate peak might be 61 feet. Every inch is now of greatest importance.

Next in the path of the Ohio River crest, this largely deserted city patrolled its levees, with the wave tips lapping the three-foot emergency barricade atop the seawall for the first time, and awaited the zero hour which was expected within a matter of hours.

With the Ohio at the all-time record height of 59.50 feet, six inches from the top of the concrete bulkhead, only a mud-boxed wall a foot and a half wide remained to stave off the flood. Engineers were still confident it would hold.

All women and children were ordered to leave the city at once. It was the second evacuation. Some had drifted back, cheered by reports that no immediate danger impended.

Mounting waters warned of an early crisis. Throughout the freezing night, in the glare of floodlights, levee sentinels patrolled the walls looking for weak spots or leaks.

Below, inside the sunken city, relief crews slept to conserve their strength for the heralded climax—almost any hour now. A single exit, at the north end of the V-shaped city, was left open to the 4500 defenders in the event flight becomes necessary.

Boats Stand By

Boats stood by, ready to evacuate several hundred of the "last ditch" fighters, but the main route of escape would be through the heavy steel gate at the northern embankment.

A major crevasse in the Ohio-side wall, it was said, would transform the still dry city into a watery lake 20 feet deep—within a few minutes.

The 60,000,000,000 tons of Ohio river flood waters poured into the Mississippi river at a rate of nearly 3,000,000 cubic feet per second.

River gauges below Cairo registered the ponderous influx with sharp rises.

More than seven miles of levees surround Cairo, which juts like a sunken peninsula at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi, but chiefly on 2½ miles of the protecting embankments rests the city's safety.

Along the Ohio, a concrete "seawall" stands as Cairo's first line of defense. It is eight feet thick at the bottom, 18 inches at the top and rises 7 to 20 feet above the level of the city's streets.

Built on Old Earth Level

Along the main sea wall—and eight feet back of it—is another, but slightly smaller, concrete wall. Back of it, government engineers completed, only four months ago, the task of driving sheet piling. These interlocking plates of steel extend downward 40 feet to prevent water coming under the wall.

The concrete barriers are built on and into an old earthen levee which, at places in its base, is 200 feet wide.

To meet the thrust of the Ohio River's current, which rounds a bend and is deflected for its sweep into the Mississippi, the eight-foot space between the two walls is packed with earth.

This system of barriers, constructed over a period of about 20 years, is Cairo's normal protection against Ohio River stages up to 60 feet. Emergency measures were taken when river forecasters predicted a possible peak flood of 61 feet.

On top of the earthen packing between the two concrete walls, a crew of 400 men, working under supervision of army engineers, sped the building of a 3-foot-high bulkhead.

Made of boards, constructed into a long box that runs the length of the riverfront, the bulkhead is filled with tightly-tamped wet earth. Sandbags are piled in front of and behind it.

On this system Cairo is placing its reliance against the threat of inundation.

The other levees are being watched carefully, but there has been no serious threat from either the Mississippi or from the Cache River to the north.

Two Minor Levees Break but Main Ones Are Reported Firm

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1 (AP)—Two breaks in a secondary dike loosed Mississippi river flood waters into an area of Tennessee already covered by backwaters today, while army engineers' reports said main levees were holding along the big stream.

The Slough Landing Neck dike gave way in two places at Bessie, 10 miles north of Tiptonville, Tenn., where a large force of laborers had battled for four days, with never more than four inches of freeboard.

The breaks at Bessie were 100 yards apart. The larger one was 100 feet wide, the smaller 50 feet.

Lieut. Col. Eugene Reybold, district United States engineer, said that shortly after the second break, water from the crevasses was running across narrow Slough Landing Neck and re-entering the river less than two miles away. There was no tendency of a flow endangering Tiptonville, on the south side of the bend, he said, adding that "unless the crevasses enlarge, the break may be characterized as a minor occurrence."

Meanwhile, the Mississippi touched 47.8 feet at 7 a. m on the gauge of the United States engineers, 1.2 feet above the record high water mark recorded in 1913. The United States Weather Bureau reading was 46.2 feet.

Northern Ireland Bill Restricts Road Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — The text of a bill to prevent the erection of objectionable road signs was issued here recently. This measure, the Northern Ireland Advertisements Regulation Bill, proposes to give local authorities power to make bylaws for regulating the exhibition of advertisements which disfigure the landscape or obscure the view of rural scenery.

It also seeks to protect the amenities of villages and of historic buildings and monuments.

Alabama Jobs Act Upheld

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama's unemployment compensation act met its first test in state courts with handing down here of a decision in Circuit Court upholding the act which is modeled after the federal law and is similar to unemployment acts in force in other states.

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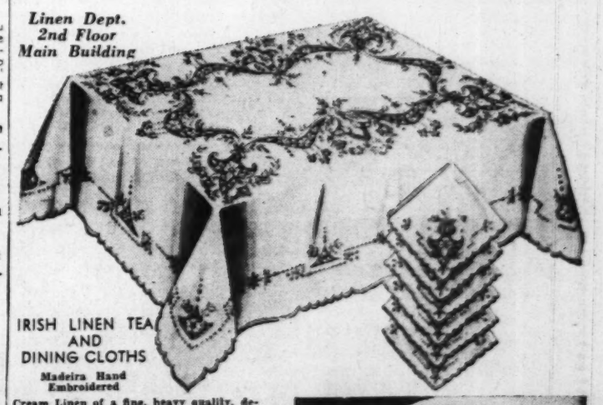

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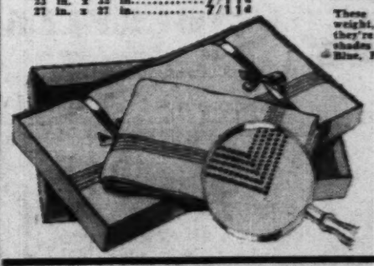

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Canadiens at Garden Tomorrow Night Without Morenz—Cunningham Stars in Meet

Month of January Hectic for Bruins

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

These are rather hectic days for Art Ross and his Boston Bruins. Along with the loss of Eddie Shore, dynamic defenseman, the locals have staggered through 12 games during the month of January, winning only four, tying two and losing six. Out of a possible 24 points they have only 10.

Tomorrow night the Flying Frenchmen from Montreal, leaders in the Canadian division, face the Bruins at the Garden, and that should be no bargain. The great Howie Morenz will not be present, having a broken leg which probably will keep him out of action for the balance of the season. Walter Buswell, defensemen, and Pit Lepine, veteran center, also are on the sidelines.

The Bruins are trying to build new forward lines and a new defense. Unfortunately these new combinations cannot hope for much against teams like Detroit and Canadiens. Both of these clubs have the criss-cross skating forwards up and down the ice and are particularly bothersome to combination play.

Keep Winning Streak

Canadiens lost Morenz in the first period of the Chicago game last Thursday, but they continue to maintain their winning streak which now has gone to 13 since the first of the year with nine victories and one tie for 19 points out of a possible 26. Over the week end they lost to Amerks in Montreal, Saturday, 4-0, and then beat the same team in New York, 3-2, in overtime last night.

Last night the Bruins really put on a great game against Detroit in losing 2-1. The Red Wings have much more balance than the locals and as the league leaders they should have won easily, but the locals stood them off well for most of the game. The Boston defense is pretty bad: Hooley Smith has paired with Flash Hollett and Allan Shields and Jack Portland have combined, but Thompson is getting inferior protection for major league hockey.

Instead of improving as the season progressed the Bruin forward lines have faltered and an admission of the weakness is the shifting of men by Art Ross. Lorne Duguid came up from Providence to replace Smith and plays with Clapper and Cook. Cook has been taken from the Weiland-Goldsworthy line and Capt. Red Beattie has taken the wing berth left by Cook. It is pretty late in the season for those radical changes.

Defensive Hockey

Throughout the third period last night Detroit played defensive hockey with a one-goal lead. Time and again the Wing forwards broke clear from Bruin attacks, but Thompson always saved. Manager Jack Adams was furious at his men for not scoring and said after the game, "They are crazy to try to beat that Thompson from close in. Why they refuse to fire from outside is beyond me." So, even the world champions can do wrong, but that does not help the present plight of the Bruins.

Marty Barry, former Bruin forward now with the Red Wings, is not well and played only a few minutes of the first period to maintain his consecutive game record . . . The winning goal scored by Wally Kilrea was not earned—the puck deflected in from Portland's stick . . . Chicago is reported ready to trade Earl Seibert, but for no known reason . . . Jack Adams thinks the present officiating and rules are satisfactory . . . Last night, however, Mickey Ion and Babe Dye were strict on offsides and far too lenient on holding, interference and charging . . . Continuation of that sort of loose officiating is paving the way toward one of those riotous outbursts.

Cunningham Wins Fastest Hub Mile

Memories of little Joey Ray, America's great miler a decade ago, burst into the Boston Garden Saturday night as Glenn Cunningham raced from 60 yards back to win the special mile run before 15,000 at the Prout Memorial Games. It was the fastest indoor mile Bostonians have seen, with Cunningham being clocked in 4m. 11.9s.

There were no physical resemblances between the modern athlete and Ray, but the confident manner in which the New York Curb runner handled himself throughout was decidedly reminiscent. He went through his usual, if unorthodox, prancing methods of warming up, took the outside pole and outraced a field of four other great milers and won the trophy as outstanding athlete of the meet.

Don Lash, the Indiana threat, opened up a wide gap of nearly half a lap early in the race. Archie San Romani, Kansas State Teachers' College paced the remainder of the field until Cunningham realized that the little visitor was not going to substantially reduce the margin soon enough. He and Venzke set sail after Lash with three laps to go and on the back stretch Cunningham raced by Lash and Venzke came in third.

Only experience and great condition enabled the Kansas runner to overhaul Lash. The Indiana boy might have made it even more difficult had he had enough experience in mile running to have known how to conserve for the finish. Later, Lash established another lead in the two mile only to be beaten out by Ray Sears and Joe McCluskey who finished in that order, and the time was 9.16.2.

Cunningham presented further claim to the title of being the nation's most consistent miler of the present day. He has been beaten on occasions but over the span of running experience his record heads the field, and today, he not only is a great miler in speed, but in experience as well. The order of the mile finish was Cunningham, Lash, Venzke, San Romani and the newcomer, Charles Fenske from Wisconsin.

Other features of this interesting indoor meet saw Johnny Donovan of Dartmouth top the hurdle field in 5.8s to tie the world record. Sam Allen, Oklahoma, faded in the final when he knocked the second hurdle down and ran into the third. Marty Glickman of Syracuse, Ben Johnson, former Columbia ace, and Eddie O'Sullivan of New York finished in that order in the 50-yard dash in 5.4s. O'Sullivan came back to win the 300 in 33 3-5s.

Jimmy Herbert of the N. Y. Curb won the Prout Memorial 600 in 1m. 14.4s. with Dick Gill of Boston College and Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse, second and third. The 1000 went to Louis Burns of Manhattan in 2m. 17 2-5s. and Al Threadgill of Temple beat out Arthur Byrnes of New York and Allen Swartz of Boston when he leaped 6ft. 6 3-4 in. in the high jump. Byrnes reached 6 ft. 5 in. and Swartz stopped at 6 ft. 3½ in. W. M.

Lazzeri, Jackson Honored by Scribes

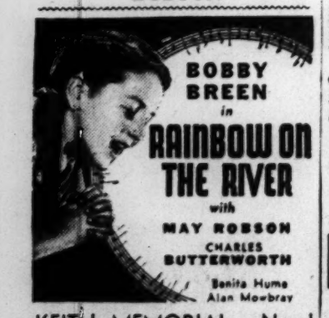
NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Tony Lazzeri, veteran second baseman of the New York Yankees, and Travis Jackson, retired from active play with the Giants and now listed as manager of their Jersey City International League "farm" are to receive the annual awards of the New York Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America at next Sunday's dinner.

"Poosh-em-up" Tony, a Yankee regular since 1926, was chosen as "the player of the year" following his remarkable comeback last season. Jackson will receive the award in honor of his "meritorious service in baseball over a long period."

Considered a possible weak spot in the 1936 Yankee lineup, Lazzeri upset predictions last year by continuing his expert fielding, hitting .287, smashing a number of records in an early season home-run hitting splurge and starring in the World Series victory.

Amusements

BOSTON



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Eastern League Cage Game Sends Yale to Hanover

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	6	0	224	180	1.000
Columbia	2	1	116	108	.667
Yale	3	2	197	171	.600
Harvard	3	2	213	176	.600
Princeton	1	3	126	164	.250
Dartmouth	0	2	54	83	.000
Corneli	0	5	160	208	.000

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Members of the East's two big basketball loops, comparatively idle during the mid-year examination period which has filled the past couple of weeks, begin to loosen up on the courts again this week. Only one game in each circuit is scheduled, but most of the members of both loops will be seen in action against strong outside opposition.

The single Eastern League game finds Yale, ousted from second place last Saturday when it lost to Pennsylvania's unbeaten outfit for the second time, 33-30, seeking to move up again. The Elis take on Dartmouth at Hanover Saturday and, off the records, should have little trouble scoring their fourth triumph of the season. That would give them a second-place tie with Columbia, which has won two and lost one. Penn has marked up six straight league triumphs.

In the Eastern Conference, West Virginia and Temple clash at Philadelphia Friday on a "doubleheader" program which includes the Long Island University-St. Joseph game. Temple's Owls now are third, with two games won and two lost, while West Virginia is last after Saturday's 44-36 loss to Pittsburgh's conference leaders. Should the Mountaineers win it would bring about a four-way tie for third place.

Among the Eastern League members, Columbia returns to action against Pratt Institute Tuesday, then plays Navy Saturday. Yale tackles Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y., Wednesday, while Dartmouth faces Tufts. Penn plays an intersectional game against Georgia Tech Saturday.

The individual scoring race of the Eastern League was provided with a new threat last week in Tom Beckwith of Yale. While Red Lowman of Harvard was holding his leadership in the league, Beckwith climbed from fourth to a tie for second place.

The race, however, continued to be considerable of a runaway for Lowman. The Harvard sharpshooter was idle, but his 66 points were good enough to keep him way out in front of Princeton's Vruwink and Beckwith, each with 51. Vruwink was idle and Beckwith picked up five points during the week. The records of the leading Eastern League scorers:

Player, Team, Pos.	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts.
Lowman, Harvard, f	24	18	66
Vruwink, Princeton, f	20	11	51
Beckwith, Yale, g	18	15	51
Foertsch, Cornell, f	20	10	50
Menzel, Penn, c	19	9	47
Barrett, Penn, f-g	17	11	45
Dougherty, Penn, f	20	4	44
O'Brien, Columbia, f	18	5	41
Kelley, Yale, f-c	17	5	39
Miles, Yale, g	13	11	37
Struck, Harvard, g	13	7	33
Murray, Penn, g	13	6	32
Morton, Yale, c	15	2	32
McDonald, Cornell, g	15	1	31
Gray, Harvard, c	14	3	31
Gilman, Yale, f	10	11	31
White, Harvard, g	10	9	29
Wilson, Cornell, c	9	10	28
McGowan, Harvard, g	11	5	27
Hanger, Penn, g-f	11	2	24
Macioce, Columbia, g	10	2	22
Rich, Cornell, f	9	1	19
Appel, Princeton, g-f	7	5	19
Woodward, Princeton, g	6	6	18

Ski Trails in Adirondacks

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Adirondack Mountain Club on Saturday approved construction of cross-country and touring ski trails in the Adirondack Forest Preserve. The resolution adopted was presented to the State Conservation Department, calling for trails of minimum width for safety. The club opposed construction of ski jumps, slalom courses and downhill racing runs for competitive purposes.

College Wrestling Results

Minnesota 20½, Iowa S. T. 9½.
Navy 16, N. Carolina 14.
Nebraska 14, Iowa State 14.
W. Virginia 23, Pittsburgh 13.

Sport Slants

Lou Burns is intercollegiate indoor 1500-meter and outdoor 800-meter champion. But the lanky Manhattan college runner would rather play basketball.

"That's the sport I really enjoy," says Burns. "I played in high school and, if I say so myself, I was pretty good.

"I went out for track, too, because my brother, Robert, had done so before me. When I won the public school half-mile and '1000' they made me stick to track. I repeated in both races, so at least I did better than my brother. The best he could do was to place third in the '1000.'

"When Paavo Nurmi toured the U. S. in 1925 I became interested in track and decided to become a mile runner like the great Finn. I had his pictures plastered all over my room. I'm not sure that I still want to be a miler. The half and 1000 yards suit me."

He Can Sprint

His coach at Manhattan, Peter Waters, insists that Burns would make a great cross-country runner. His charge runs over the hills of Van Cortlandt park just as all the Manhattan track men do. But he does so for training and conditioning rather than for actual competition. He can go the route, however, and has run as a member of the Manhattan cross-country team in intercollegiate competition.

Burns has the speed of a sprinter and, when occasion demands, he runs on the Jaspers' crack relay teams. He was a member of the Manhattan freshman mile quartet which turned in 3:19 at the '35 Penn relays.

If he had his way, Burns would do all of his running indoors.

"Running indoors is soft compared to racing outdoors on the cinders," he explains. "Maybe it's because I'm lazy, but it seems that the hot sun, the wind and often the slow condition of the cinder tracks, make it harder to race outdoors."

When Coach Waters learned that Burns was born in Puerto Rico of English-Spanish parentage he hurriedly inquired, "You're a citizen of the United States, aren't you?"

The coach felt relieved when assured that Lou had voted in the presidential election. Could Waters have been looking ahead to the 1940 Olympic Games in Tokyo?

Hub Events

Tomorrow

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Canadiens, Garden 8:30.
Public Skating—Arena, 8 to 10:30.

Thursday

Auto Races—Midget cars to race on board track, Garden.
Amateur Hockey—Commercial League games, Arena, 7.

Friday

Amateur Hockey—Bay State Schoolboy League, Arena, 7.

Saturday

Hockey—Amateur game, Garden. (Schoolboy hockey in afternoon).
Public Skating—Arena, 8 to 10:30. (Eastern Massachusetts schoolboy hockey games in afternoon).

Coming

Track—B. A. A. Games, Garden, Feb. 13.
Skating—North American figure championships at Boston Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	19	7	7	105	70	45
Springfield	13	7	8	69	68	33
Providence	12	4	16	76	91	28
New Haven	9	5	14	66	72	23

Western Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	16	4	12	108	88	36
Pittsburgh	12	2	15	71	84	26
Cleveland	7	7	16	61	83	21

Results Jan. 30

Philadelphia 6, Providence 0.
Cleveland 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Syracuse 5, Springfield 3.

Results Jan. 31

Cleveland 3, Syracuse 2.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Providence 4, New Haven 4 (overtime).

Yale-Toronto Game Tuesday

The International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League game scheduled between Yale and Toronto at Toronto last Saturday night was postponed until tomorrow because the Yale equipment failed to arrive in time for the game. Yale plays Queen's at Kingston, Ont., tonight in a Three-I League contest.

Midget Cars Race On Board Tracks

Frankie Bailey will not be permitted to make a second attempt at lowering the world's record of 120 miles per hour tomorrow morning at Nantasket, due to the hazards involved. At a meeting of the Boston-Readville Racing Association, together with Rudy Adams, who is the owner of the "mystery motor" which Bailey contends is the fastest car of its kind in the world, it was decided that the attempt will have to be held off until conditions were more favorable.

Tomorrow night the third and final of the three races in Providence takes place at the Auditorium over boards and on Thursday the racers come back into the Boston Garden for their second in the series of three Boston races.

Frank Beeder, who is leading the field with 80 points, is the man to watch. Several of the drivers who are trailing Beeder know that unless they can show a startling reversal of form tomorrow at Providence and Thursday night at the Boston Garden their championship hopes are over.

With the boards now available both at Providence and Boston, the speed will be much greater and the thrills will come much faster.

Husky Five Prepares For New York Trip

Northeastern's basketball sessions this week will be the most lively of the season, for the players will be fighting for the four-day trip to New York that is scheduled to start Thursday. Coach Al McCoy will probably take only 10 men, so several will be disappointed.

The Huskies play Upsala College at East Orange, N. J., on Friday night and Manhattan in New York on Saturday. The team will remain in New York until Sunday night, and will arrive back in Boston Monday morning.

The basketball players are not the only ones who will be in New York next week end, for Coach Ed Parsons will take a varsity relay team to compete in the Millrose games at Madison Square Garden.

The hockey team will go in the opposite direction, for Coach Herb Gallagher's six plays at the University of New Hampshire on Thursday.

Jean Bauer and Richards Win

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., teamed with Levan Richards of East Orange, N. J., today to win a mixed foursome warm-up for the Miami Biltmore Women's golf turney. Miss Bauer, the winner here in 1935, and her partner turned in both the low gross of 38-37—75 and the low net of 70, one below par for the 6640-yard layout. The women start play Tuesday. The second low gross was carded by the team of Mrs. Charles Cutler of Austin, Texas, and Charles Mayo Jr., of Long Beach, Long Island, with 38-40—87 and a net of 76.

College Fencing Results

Alumni 14½, Yale 12½.
Chicago 8½, Ohio State 8½.
L. I. U. 9, Ridge P. C. 3.
Navy 18, St. John's 9.
Notre Dame 11, Purdue 6.

College Hockey Results

Colgate 2, Army 1.
Michigan Tech 1, Minnesota 6.
Middlebury 2, Hamilton 0.

College Gymnastic Results

Army 42, Newark Y. 12.
Temple 29, Alumni 25.

Work on Ranger Is Being Pushed At Bath Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Feb. 1.—Work is going on apace here on the new yacht Ranger which is being built for Harold S. Vanderbilt of the New York Yacht Club. She is to be a candidate for the defense of the America's Cup and as she must be launched as soon as the ice goes out of the Kennebec in the spring and made ready for her early trials, workers in the yards of the Bath Iron Works are toiling in three shifts to obviate the possibility of delay.

Construction is proceeding with speed, but without haste. Every step in the gradual transformation of a huge lump of lead, a maze of steel frames, stacks of metal plates and a pile of lumber into a sleek, powerful-sailing yacht is being supervised by W. Sterling Burgess and Sparkman & Stephens, the co-designers of the new boat.

Few laymen have any idea of what a monumental piece of work the building of a boat that must carry on the New York Yacht Club's defense of the America's Cup against a British challenger is. The first step, after the designers have spent months over drawing boards, and in scientific tank tests of scale models before deciding on their final plan, is to lay down the lines full length in a big loft especially adapted for that purpose.

Molds Are Fashioned

From these lines are fashioned the molds which control the size and shape of the keel and the form of the frames which will become the vessel's skeleton. Then comes the job of building out of sand and wood the huge easting box into which is poured the tons of lead for the yacht's keel. There can be no mistakes here, no flaws, and the designers keep an eye on every bit of the work.

Finally comes the day when approximately 100 tons of lead pigs are converted into molten metal and poured into the keel mold. The yacht is then on its way into being. While this mass of lead is cooling—it takes days—work on the frames is going ahead in another part of the shop. They are shaped while red hot on a large, perforated iron floor into which are stuck at intervals specified by the plans, a series of bars around which the steel is bent to the proper shape. The floor is not unlike an enormous cribbage board with angled iron bars for pegs.

All Steel Boat

When the keel is cooled and stripped of its box, the frames are bolted into place and the expert eye can obtain some idea of the vessel's lines. It is easier, though, after the steel plates are carefully riveted onto the ribs to form the skin of the yacht. Steel is being used throughout in this new Vanderbilt boat. Enterprise, his 1930 defender, was all bronze. Rainbow, with which he won in 1934, was bronze below the waterline and steel above. This one is steel from garboards to sheer strake.

Deck stringers and beams are fitted and heavy below decks equipment moved into place before carpenters and caulkers begin laying the wooden deck planking, fitting hatches and skylights. While joiners and shipfitters are involved with plumbing, cooking facilities and living quarters for crew and afterguard, another gang is polishing the steel hull and getting it ready for the painters. Still other workers are hanging the rudder, installing the steering gear, setting up the binnacle and bolting down winches, rigging leads and cleats.

Then comes the day of the launching and with flags flying, workmen cheering and camera shutters clicking, the new yacht slides down the ways into her element. Soon the towering steel mast is set into its step, rigging to support it is reeved and the main boom is secured to the gooseneck. Sail is bent on and hoisted. Lines are cast off and the vessel slowly gathers weigh.

The shipyard's work is done. That of the skipper and crew has scarcely begun.

Manchester Women Are First in Snowshoe Meet

OTTAWA, Feb. 1 (AP)—Led by Madeleine Courchesne, the Manchester, N. H., women's snowshoe team performed brilliantly in the races held Saturday in connection with the international snowshoe convention. Men runners from the United States, however, failed to make a showing in the events held over an almost snowless course.

Miss Courchesne won both the 60-yard and 100-yard women's events, covering the shorter distance in 14 1/5 seconds and the 100 in 21 2/5 seconds. Betty Marchoue of Manchester was second in both races. Esther Metivier of Somersworth, N. H., was third in the 60 and Anita Lambert of Manchester third in the 100.

Edmond Hachey of Rumford, Maine, turned in the best performance of the men from the United States, placing second in both the 100 and 440-yard events.

College Swimming Results

Army 43, Pittsburgh 32.
Brown 44, Springfield 29.
Colgate 57, Union 14.
Rider 42, Fordham 29.
Syracuse 39, Toronto 32.
Yale 57, Dartmouth 18.

College Rifle Result

Johns Hopkins 1239, Penn. M. C. 1183.

Wanamaker Mile Feature Event At Millrose Games Saturday

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—With the warm-ups over and the curtain down on the first act of the season's big-time, the boys are out to "shoot the works" in the classic Wanamaker Mile at the Millrose A. A. track and field meet in Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

The "Big Two"—Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke—will be matched against the cream of the middle distance pack in Don Lash of Indiana, Hungary's Miklos Szabo, Kansas' Archie San Romani and Wisconsin's Charles Fenske—and they're definitely out for a world record.

Mile Run Features

The mile headlines a meet that has gathered Olympians, champions and record smashers for every event from the sprints to the two-mile, and not overlooking high jump, pole vault and hurdles.

Cunningham already has given assurance that he apparently is close to top form by his five-yard victory over Lash in 4:11.9 in the Boston Prout Memorial mile last Saturday night. Unless Venzke displays a sharp come-back to the form that made him one of Pennsylvania's greats, Cunningham's chief trouble Saturday will come from Lash.

The enduring Indianan, who wound up third in the two-mile as well as second in the mile last night, stated definitely today he believes he can catch the world mile record. With that in view, he has entered both the mile and two-mile in the Millrose meet, and will give up his longer specialty to concentrate on the mile if his coach advises he run in only one race.

Szabo Unknown Quantity

Szabo is the unknown quantity of the race. Making his American debut, the Hungarian 1500-meter champion is definitely a threat, but how great that threat is remains to be seen.

Lash, in addition to his mile ambitions, would like to run the two-mile. He wants revenge for a pair of recent beatings in the longer event. He finished third behind Ray Sears of Butler University in Boston's Prout games, after making his futile effort to catch Cunningham. Previously the Rideout twins of Texas had worked a winning parley on him in the New Orleans Sugar Bowl meet.

All of them—Sears, the Rideouts in their board debut—as well as Oklahoma's intercollegiate star, Floyd Lochner, and New York's veteran Joe McCluskey, go to the post Saturday, with Sears rated strong because of his fair time of 9:16.4 at Boston.

Woodruff Makes Detroit

Otherwise, the meet finds the world's best 800-meter runner, lanky Johnny Woodruff of Pittsburgh, making his debut in the 600-yard event against Charley Beetham, Ohio State's national champion; world record holder George Varoff and Olympic champion Earle Meadows, both of California, in a return match in the pole vault, and Temple University's Al Threadgill, winner at Boston last night with a 6-ft. 6¾-in. leap, trying to keep up with the Olympic champion and runner-up, Cornelius Johnson of Los Angeles, and Dave Albritton of Ohio State in the high jump.

Marty Glickman, Syracuse's Olympic sprinter, and Herb Weast, the Columbia "unknown," who already has equaled the world 100-yard record indoors this season, renew their rivalry in the 60-yard dash.

The 60-yard hurdles also provides record-smashing possibilities in a trio of top-flight timber-toppers—Jack Donovan, Dartmouth's intercollegiate titlist who equaled the 45-yard world record of 5.8 at Boston last Saturday; Sam Allen, Oklahoma's national champion, and Fritz Pollard, North Dakota's Olympic contender.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Lawson Little defeats Neil Christian on 20th hole to win $5000 match play open golf tournament

ST. PAUL—Three national records fall in North American indoor speed skating championships as Marvin Swason and Dorothy Franey lead their divisions on points.

DAVOS, Switz.—Michael Staksrud, Norway, wins European 1500-meter speed skating title in 2:14.9 as first three surpass old world record of 2:17.4.

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Vines defeats Perry, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4, to take 8—5 lead in pro tennis series.

MILWAUKEE—Hank Marino retains American match game bowling title, beating Joe Miller by 20.36 points in 120-game series.

CHICAGO—Jake Schaefer defeats Willie Hoppe, 2500 to 2162 to win world 28.2 billiards title.

NEW YORK—Lou Gehrig disclases plan to try for all-time baseball endurance record and other marks by playing in 2500 consecutive games.

JACKSON, Miss. —Iks Boone signed to manage Jackson club in new Southeastern Baseball League.

CHICAGO—Freddy Lindstrom restored to active player list for Brooklyn Dodgers after year on voluntary retired list.

TULSA—Texas Baseball League adopts 161 games scheduled for 1937, seven games more than last year; opening April 14 and closing Sept. 12.

Zaitz and Gill of B. C. Entered in A. A. U. Meet

Dimitri Zaitz, national A. A. U. indoor shotput champion, and Richard Gill, crack quarter-miler, will be two definite Boston College representatives in the American indoor championships at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., Feb. 27, Coach John A. Ryder notified the National A. A. U. yesterday.

Zaitz, a member of the 1936 Olympic team, is in good shape, according to Ryder. Zaitz defeated Jack Torrance indoors a year ago with a heave of 52ft. ½in.

Gill will race in the 600 meters at the American title games. He placed third in this event behind Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse and Fred LeVan Giger of the New York Curb Exchange last year.

College Polo Result

Army 12, Yale 9.

Fette and Lopez Accept '37 Terms

Signed 1937 contracts continue to arrive in the offices of the Red Sox and Bees. President Bob Quinn of the latter corporation announced yesterday that Lou Fette, rookie pitcher from St. Paul, has signed on the dotted line, and that Catcher Al Lopez sends notice his document also signed, is in the mail.

This battery of Fette and Lopez may become a favorite at the Beehive next summer. The St. Paul graduate had a record of 25 victories and only eight defeats in the American Association last season, and it is no secret that he was minor league's outstanding hurler of the year.

With the beginning of spring training activities about a month away, the Red Sox have 13 men under contract, not including Coach Tom Daly. Only Frank McGowan and Fette are in line among the Bees, who depart for St. Petersburg three weeks from tomorrow.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

When the Watch Came Back

(Founded on Fact)

"I am feeling very proud today," said Thomas Mackenzie, a watchmaker's apprentice, to the chronometer lying on the table in front of him, "because this job of cleaning you is the first my master has trusted me to do all by myself."

"Well, mind you do me properly," the chronometer seemed to say. "I am 200 years old, you know, and I like people to be careful."

"I will be very careful," promised Thomas. And then, just to show how much he knew, he added, "I understand you are a time-measuring instrument with complete provision against disturbance by temperature and used for fixing longitude at sea!"

The chronometer, or watch, as some people would call it, nearly slid off the table with surprise.

"How clever of you to know all that!" it exclaimed.

"Not at all," answered Thomas Mackenzie. "I looked you up in the dictionary."

"All right. Be quick and clean me," urged the chronometer, "and at the end I'll give you an idea."

A Scrap of Paper

It took Thomas Mackenzie a very long time, because he was young in cleaning watches, and wanted to be extra careful. But he did his work so well that at last the chronometer said it wouldn't know itself if it met itself outside.

"Thank you," it added gratefully. "Now, my idea is that you slip a piece of paper in between my second and third cases saying that you have cleaned me today. And if people in different parts of the world read it you may become famous."

Thomas was rather a shy boy and was not particular about being famous, but it did seem fun to hide the paper. So, taking a thin, tiny scrap he wrote: "Thomas Mackenzie cleaned this, June, 1880," and hid it inside the watch.

The date will tell you that all this happened over fifty years ago, during which time the chronometer traveled up and down, and here and there. It was so fond of fixing longitude that very often it went to sea, and it was never, never affected by disturbances in temperature.

Meanwhile Thomas Mackenzie grew up, and was called "Mr." instead of "Thomas," and soon he had a shop of his own, and was very happy and busy.

A New Sign

Year after year skipped by, until it came to 1929. Then, one day, Mr. Mackenzie stood outside his shop and watched with pride a workman making an addition to the sign above the window. Yesterday it had read: "Thomas Mackenzie, watchmaker and repairer," but now he was able to add: "Established over forty years," and that was something to be proud of.

He was so interested in the sign that he jumped with surprise when he heard his own bell ringing and saw someone walking into the shop.

"Bother," he muttered, as he followed the person and took up his place behind the counter.

"What can I do for you, sir?" he asked politely, as the customer pulled a small parcel out of his pocket.

"Clean this watch, if you will, please," answered the gentleman. "It's very old, but I've had your name given to me as a careful workman."

"Thank you, sir, thank you—I believe I am," said Mr. Mackenzie with pleasure, as he unwrapped the watch.

When the customer had gone he stared, puzzled.

"I seem to know your face," he said to the watch.

"Yes," it replied, "you cleaned me nearly 50 years ago, and nobody's taken out that secret bit of paper. You look between my second and third cases."

So Mr. Mackenzie looked, and there he found a little yellow piece of paper on which was his own writing: "Thomas Mackenzie cleaned this, June, 1880."

"Strange that you should come to me again after all these years," he said.

"Not a bit, I happened to be in the district, and I'm rather good at longitude. But you'd better get on, or my owner will be back before you start."

Time Will Show

"Yes," agreed Mr. Mackenzie, getting out his cleaning things.

When the chronometer was bright and shining it said, "You'd better make another note now."

So Mr. Mackenzie wrote beneath the other writing: "Cleaned again by Thomas Mackenzie, March, 1929." And the watch said, "Perhaps in another 50 years you will add still another note!" never guessing how soon they were to meet again.

When, last year, the new and beautiful ship, the "Queen Mary," steamed home to England from America, she handed over a small packet addressed to, "Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, Glasgow." When he opened it what did Mr. Mackenzie find but the same chronometer.

"What, back already?" he asked in surprise.

"Yes," replied the watch. "My American owner discovered your paper and said he must send me to the proper place to be cleaned. So I'm here."

Once more Mr. Thomas Mackenzie cleaned and oiled that watch, and once more he wrote a note on the piece of faded paper. But when he was packing it up to send it back he paused.

"I wonder if our next meeting will be in 50 years or in seven?" he said, looking down at the bright old face.

"I wonder!" repeated the chronometer. "Time will show."

Treasure Hunt: In the Atlas

(Find hidden country in each line)

1. I first thought it a lynx.
2. He says we dented the fender.
3. Be brave as I am, Betty.
4. Jeff ran Celia a race.
5. I hope rust comes out easily.
6. Here's the watch I like best.
7. First look in Diana's car.
8. He took the church in Akron.
9. He does painting better than carving.
10. Did you choose Washington or Wayne?

(Answers on this page next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Christopher Crab Has a Ride

"How do you do?" said Christopher Crab, as he walked on the floor of the sea. "How do you do?" said Jeremy Jell, "that's a fine pair of eyes you have!"

"Ha! ha!" laughed Christopher Crab. "I have more than one pair of eyes. But, of course, you are only a jellyfish; you could hardly be expected to know that, could you?"

"More than one pair of eyes!" exclaimed Jeremy Jell. "Have you 10 eyes, then?"

"Far more than that!"

"A hundred eyes, then?"

"Far more than that!"

"Well, it can't surely be more than two thousand eyes?"

"Oh yes, it is. It's just twice as many as that. There are two thousand eyes at the tip of each stalk, where you'd think that there's only one eye."

"Well I never did!" said Jeremy Jell. "That's four thousand eyes. The better to see me with, I suppose? Though I never would have thought it."

"Oh yes," said Christopher Crab.

"I've eyes that look up
And eyes that look down;
Eyes that can see
Your feet and your crown.
Eyes that see you
Before you see me,
As I scuttle along
On the floor of the sea."

"And look what a fine pair of ears I have!" boasted Christopher Crab rather foolishly.

"I don't see any ears," said Jeremy Jell.

A Pair of Noses

"Well," said Christopher Crab, "now I come to think of it, they are rather small but, of course, they have to be small in order to fit well on my little pair of feelers. But they are fine ears to hear with all the same."

"And what a fine pair of noses I have," he went on.

"I don't see any noses," said Jeremy Jell.

"Well! Well!" said Christopher Crab, "now I come to think of it, they are rather small, too. They fit well on my big pair of feelers, but my big pair of feelers are not very big after all."

"But what a fine pair of pincers you have," said Jeremy Jell.

"The better to catch a fine meal with," said Christopher Crab. "Listen! Do you hear that?"

"No," said Jeremy Jell. "I don't hear anything."

"But I do," said his friend. "That's the best of a fine pair of ears. Sniff! Sniff! Do you smell anything?"

"No," said Jeremy Jell, "I don't smell anything."

"But I do," said his friend. "That's the best of a fine pair of noses. Come along now—grab!"

"I can't," said Jeremy Jell.

"But I can," said his friend. "That's the best of a fine pair of pincers. I'm off now!" And away he scuttled as fast as he could on the floor of the sea.

"Here's a good meal!" he shouted, and he grabbed as hard as he could. But the harder he grabbed the higher he went; and the higher he went, the tighter he stuck.

"Let go! let go!" cried Jeremy Jell.

Stick Tight

"Why, of course I shall not," said Christopher Crab. "I'm sure that it's right to stick ever so tight to whatever's in sight."

So, of course, the tighter he stuck the higher he went, until—swing! Plonk!

"Dear me," said Christopher Crab, "what a dreadful place for a fine fellow like me to be in."

"What a tiny little crab this is," said the fisherman to his mate.

"Oh, throw it back into the sea," said the other fisherman. "It's much too small for us."

Then—swing! Plonk! Christopher Crab found himself in the water again. He couldn't swim, so he just spread out his claws and sank down, down, to the floor of the sea.

"Hello there!" said Jeremy Jell. "I am glad to see you again. I hope it was a good meal."

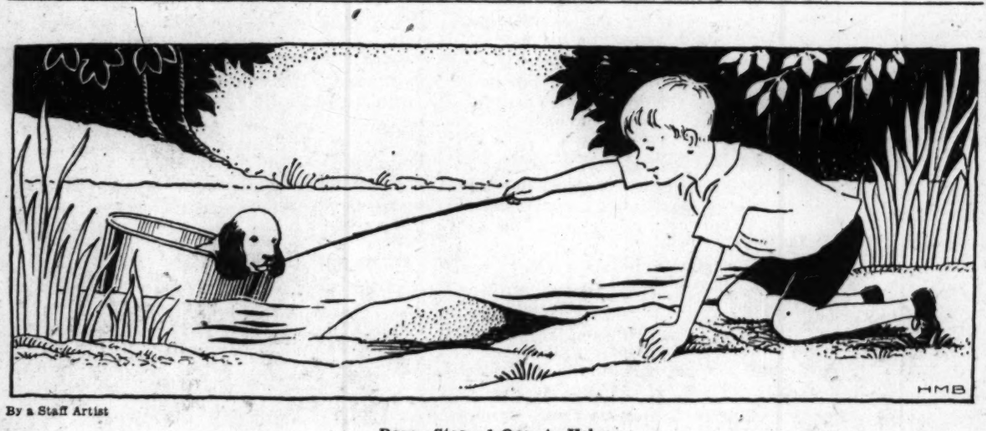
Christopher Crab was a trifle breathless.

"I've had such a scare," he said.

"Well! well!" said Jeremy Jell, kindly.

"If you try to stick tight
To whatever's in sight,
Without asking yourself
If it's wrong or it's wise,
It's plain as can be
You'll get many a surprise."

"Why, of course," said Christopher Crab. "With four thousand eyes I ought to be wise." G. B.



By a Staff Artist

Davey Stooped Over to Help

The Puppy That Went to Sea

No one knew what to name the new puppy. Davey had thought and thought. Mother and daddy had thought and thought.

There were many names like Rover and Frisky and Prince. But all those names had been used so many times before for animals on the farm where Davey lived.

So Davey was still wondering as he stood helping mother wash the carrots to take to market. The warm noonday sun made little sparkles in the pail of water in front of them, there on the back step.

Now and then Davey would stop to pet the soft fur on the puppy curled beside him. He laughed when the little fellow rolled big brown eyes to look up at him. It was as though he wished to say:

"I like that."

As they worked an idea came to Davey. Not about the puppy or a name for him but about the carrots. It seemed to be taking such a long time to wash them.

"Why wouldn't it be easier to wash these down in the spring by the fence?" he asked his mother. "Then we would not have to carry so much water. The dirty water would run off. I could take them down in my red wagon."

"Why that is a fine idea!" she answered. "That will be such a help."

Something in the way mother spoke the words made Davey feel warm and happy.

He piled the rest of the carrots back into the basket and put it in his wagon. He put a large pan on top to hold them after they were clean.

With the new puppy tagging along behind he pulled his little red wagon down the hill where a silver spring ran down to meet the larger brook that ran through the garden.

The carrots made a yellow waterfall themselves as Davey poured them into the little pool where the spring came out of the ground.

Wash! Wash! He pushed the carrots back and forth until they were clean and shiny like gold.

Davey was so busy that he did not see what the new puppy was doing as it walked about. Not until he heard a splash and a little bark for help. Then he turned to look.

"Oh!"

In spite of his surprise, Davey had to smile. The new puppy had climbed into the pan. In some way the pan had slipped down the bank and into the brook. The new puppy was taking a ride in a tin-pan boat, but he did not like it.

Davey picked up a stick, ran along the bank and stooped over to help him.

"Bark! Bark!" cried the puppy as Davey fished. He soon had the little boat stopped on a large stone and pulled both puppy and pan to the bank again.

The little fellow crept into his arms with a glad little cry. Davey hugged the little dog to him.

After the carrots were washed and pulled back to the house in the little wagon again, Davey told mother and daddy about the new puppy's sail on the brook. Mother laughed until her eyes were shiny.

"Why, he's a puppy Christopher Columbus!" said daddy. Davey looked up quickly. He was having another idea.

"Christopher Columbus!" he said slowly. Then Davey stood up with his own eyes shining.

"Why, that's it, daddy," he cried. "That's a good name for my new puppy! And I'll call him Chris for short!"

"Here, Chris! Here, Chris!" Davey called and held out his hand to the new pet. The little fellow came running and jumped against his legs.

"See," Davey laughed and bent to pat the soft little head. "See, he knows it already."

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

An Invitation

Oh, thin little silvery moon,
Must you really be leaving so soon?

This evening you shine in the west,
And you're gowned, I am sure, in your best.

Are you due at a ball in an hour
To dance with an elf or a flower?

That big mountain stands in your way!
Don't you think it is best that you stay?

You go hurrying on down the sky—
Wait, moon, till I wave you goodbye!

Come again soon,
Thin silvery moon!

D. C. KING

Themes and Voices

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Now that we are no longer afraid of the formidable word, Counterpoint, we can find real pleasure in putting together different tunes so that they will not interfere with each other, and at the same time will make good harmony.

It is like well-behaved guests at a party. The conversation is lively, and there are groups of people who keep talking at the same time without drowning out each other's words. When one of the guests has something interesting to say, the rest of the company will naturally drop the tone of their voice.

In music, an interesting remark is called a Subject, or a Theme. When one of the Voices has the Subject, the other voices say very little, making Counterpoint to the Theme, like a pleasant echo of approval when the speaker has the word.

There are many games that are played in Counterpoint. One of the most interesting games is Imitation. Someone plays or sings the Subject, and after he has finished, another player or singer imitates it.

And while the second player imitates the first, the first goes on with some new figure of notes, usually quite different from the first tune so as not to drown out the Imitation.

For instance, if the first tune is all in eighth-notes, the second will be in sixteenths. Then the second player imitates that new figure, too, and the first player thinks up still another tune. They can go on like that forever.

Canons in Music

This is called Canon. If there are two players, it is a two-part Canon; if there are three players, it is a three-part Canon.

You can try a canon with words, using the music of the vowel sounds of the alphabet. In Czechoslovakia there is a speaking chorus that practices Counterpoint of different vowels and consonants, and it comes out very well.

Counterpoint is good only when the players are saying different things at the same time. There is no fun if their lines resemble one another.

One of the illustrations shows a little composition in vowels. It does not make much sense, but it makes good Counterpoint. All the vowel sounds are different in the Theme: O, I, AY, U, AR, A, EE, OY, and when the second voice comes in, the first continues on different vowels.

You see that each voice says a different vowel at the same time: Yes-One-Oh; See-Now-Are.

Combinations of Vowels

The combination of different vowels produces something like a chord in music. In fact, scientists have long discovered that there is music in our speech, and that every vowel has a definite pitch. In China, high or low pitch makes such a great difference that the same word pronounced in different pitch changes its meaning, so that Chinese from the South cannot understand Northern Chinese, and have to use writing in conversation in order to make themselves clear.

Now we know what Canon is. It is Exact Imitation of Several Voices. In three-part Canon there are three different melodies; in our Word-Canon there are three different verses.

After the last voice has come in, the first voice starts the first verse over again, while the second voice is doing the third verse, and the third voice is doing the second verse. So there are always all three verses spoken at the same time, and you can go on repeating the verses as long as you please.

This kind of repeatable Canon is called a Round, because the players keep coming back to the starting place as in a circle.

You can try our Word-Round in the First Species of Counterpoint, which means that there will be one word for one word in other voices, all in even time, like marching. But you can get much more fun (instructive fun, too), if you use different rhythms for each line.

If you remember these articles way back, then you can perhaps play a game with your Rhythm Blocks, with every block as large as the note it stands for. A quarter-note measures an inch; an eighth-note, half an inch; a half-note two inches; a dotted half three inches.

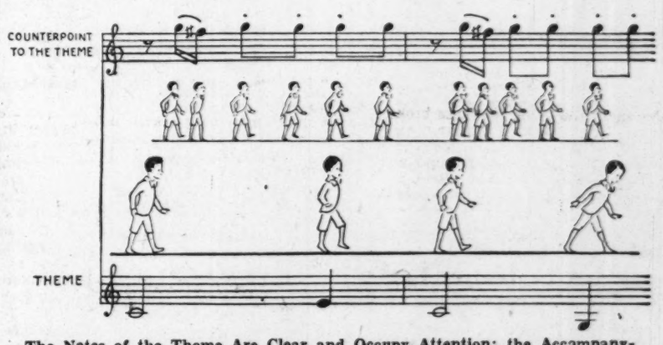
Manners in Counterpoint

Try to arrange these Rhythm Blocks so that each row will have eight blocks, one for each word in our Canon, but not all the blocks in all the rows in the same order. Canons, Rounds and other crossword puzzles of music (shall we call them Cross-Note Puzzles?) are founded on the science of Counterpoint.

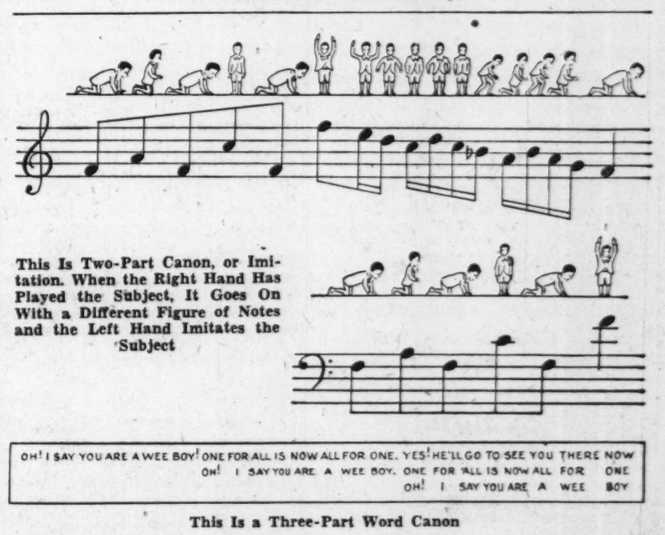
Counterpoint, in its turn, depends for good results on variety of its separate voices, in other words, on Rhythm. When there are several rows of notes played together, these notes must keep out of each other's way; if one melody runs in eighths, the other must not run in eighths all the time, but better use a quarter-note and then a few sixteenth-notes to make up for the time lost. Still better it is to use a rest when a new voice comes in.

It is a rule of good behavior in Counterpoint that when a new guest comes in, the conversation stops for the time of one-eighth or quarter note, and then makes up by talking fast in sixteenth notes.

There are many other Cross-Note Puzzles in the good and old kingdom of Counterpoint, and the most intricate of them all is the Fugue. But we ought not to be afraid of the old armor of the Fugue. We shall throw back its hood, lift its breastplate, remove its helmet, and see what is inside.



The Notes of the Theme Are Clear and Occupy Attention; the Accompanying Counterpoint, Which Moves Along in the Distance, Starts After the First Note of the Theme Has Been Played



This Is Two-Part Canon, or Imitation. When the Right Hand Has Played the Subject, It Goes On With a Different Figure of Notes and the Left Hand Imitates the Subject

This Is a Three-Part Word Canon

(This is the thirteenth article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.)

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The Home Forum

Memory of School Days in France

SOMETIMES thought, roving here and there, takes me in memory back to my French school. There, it may have been that the sixty-five girls were really studious; but the fact remains that less is recalled of our prowess in learning than of the days when we were merely joyous.

Such days came in summer—the glorious French summer of deep blue skies and sultry weather. Early one morning, in an atmosphere of festive gaiety, we girls would don our prettiest frocks and broad-brimmed hats in the dainty bedrooms where the green shutters were closed to keep out the glare. But long shafts of brilliancy came through the slats in the shutters and proclaimed a lovely day outside.

Did it ever rain? I remember no such disaster to mar our joy. Long had we anticipated this morning. Out on the graveled yard stood two large school omnibuses, the horses patiently flicking the flies with their tails. Those horses drew us to the English Embassy Church in Paris on Sunday mornings, but now they were to take us to the delectable regions of Versailles or St. Cloud. As we went down the boulevards, filled with green light and with the trembling three-cornered shadow of sycamore leaves, pedestrians perhaps turned to smile at our merry chattering throng.

⁂

AT ST. CLOUD, Sèvres, St. Germain or Versailles, we all roved freely, no longer restricted to the tedious crocodile of everyday walks in Paris streets. A day of sunshine and laughter, of exuberant chatter; and, if not always in French, a few words of our mother tongue on such a day might be forgiven. In memory, against the blurred green and gold of trees and sunlight, tall fountains played in sparkling showers, or a palace faintly glimmered with marble floors and pillared corridors. I do not remember whether we acquired any further knowledge of the famous figures who once peopled these historic scenes, or whether we paid much heed to the priceless treasures in pictures, mirrors, furniture, and porcelain. More important to us were our girlish and inexperienced projects, our games, and the sudden merriment that we found so difficult to explain to maturer ears.

⁂

THEN MEMORY DELINEATES one wintry day, a day of cold frosty sunshine, when tall gray houses stood transformed in the white glare that snow throws on its surroundings. Horses stepped slowly with muffled feet through the misty air, and there were no flower-sellers set round with spreading colors in the stalls, near the Madeleine. On that day the stillness and charm of long avenues with snowy tracery made a fairyland of Paris. The Seine was frozen, and early in the afternoon the street lamps glowed like stars across the bridges. On such nights the great school-hall was cleared of chairs, and we danced together while one of our number played for us on the piano. And sometimes Madame, the tall stately Frenchwoman who reigned over us, would stand silently at a door and watch us.

But more as a General than as a Queen did she marshal her forces of sixty-five girls, her eight governesses, her many servants. Equally under her rule, it seemed to us, though of course it was not so, were the grave professors and the bonneted ladies who came to instruct us in music, painting, literature, drama. More than one of those carefully chosen instructors of our youth bore famous names. What they must have thought of us, I do not know; but I have often since wondered what, for instance, were the reflections of that old punctiliously polite Professor of History as he faced our unscholarly throng. With exquisitely enunciated syllables, with earnest gesture, and intense gravity, he addressed us; and never a glance showed that he despaired of our ignorance, our youthful ineptitude.

⁂

THERE WERE GIFTED girls among us, and to these the last days of the term presented no horror; for on these days we showed our little world what we could do on piano, 'cello, violin, when we sang and recited either timidly or with brazen zeal. Below the platform where we played our little parts sat a row of relatives and friends, not so formidable in their kindly interest as our more critical schoolmates. Well do I remember my little sister with extended arm and dramatic intensity declaiming:

"A l'Europe! A l'Europe!"

to a startled but delighted audience. My own performance was less brilliant and earnestly did I desire:

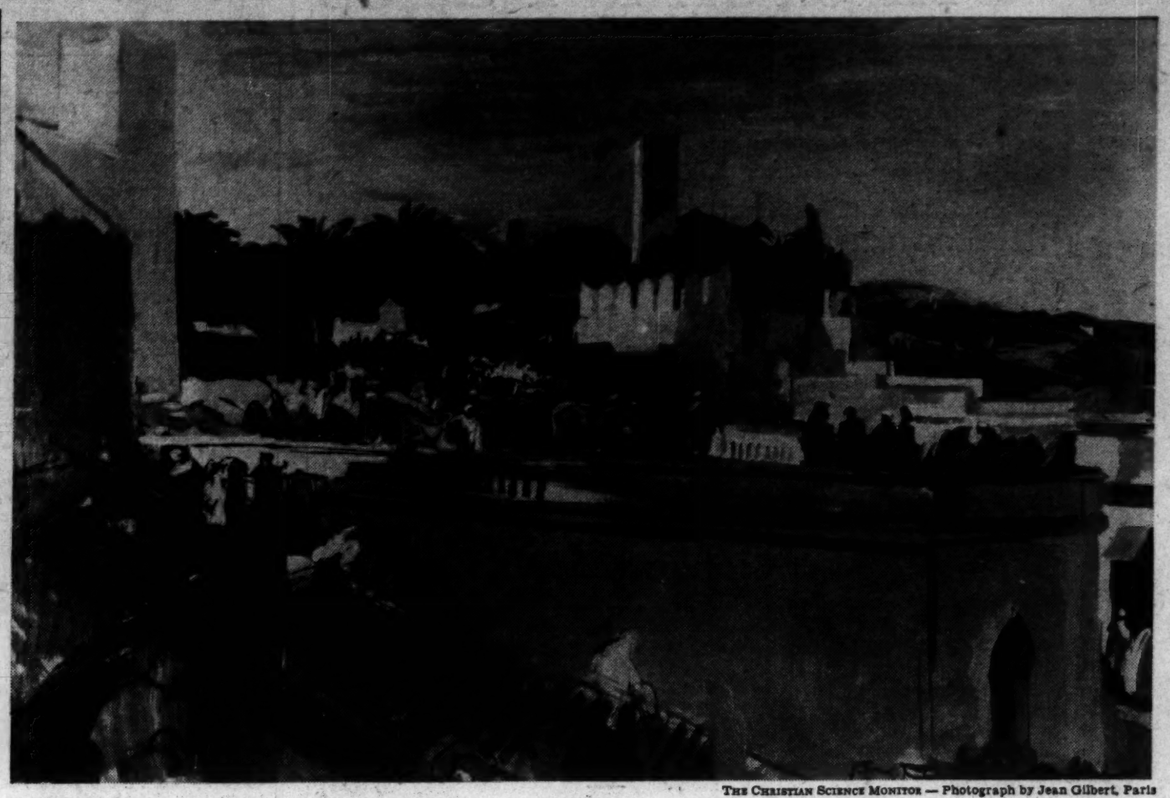
"Un peu d'herbe pour me cacher"

—the last line of the poem that I falteringly proclaimed.

⁂

AND THEN CAME the last day when the big horses took us down the tree-lined roads to the Gare du Nord; when the tossing waves of the English Channel bore us on and ever onward, until we saw again the white cliffs of Dover.

M. A. B.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Jean Gilbert, Paris

THE MARKET AT TANGIER: *A Painting in Tempera by Edy Legrand*

IF an artist is to be judged by the quantity of his work, as well as by the quality of his achievement, then Edy Legrand has a double claim to this title. His prints by themselves have been sufficient, it is said, to make the reputation of two ordinary artists and these are but a small part of what he has accomplished. He is a man of extraordinary creative vitality, with an amazing facility for work and great clarity of vision. He turns from one work to find rest in another.

He chose the career of painting, but was later led by necessity to deviate somewhat from his first choice and turn to the illustration of books for children, which met with great success. At present he divides his time between painting and illustration, thus expressing both the plastic and imaginative sides of his nature. Another necessity, which he is sometimes tempted to regret, is the sale and dispatch to foreign lands of his pictures, each one of which he looks upon as a living part of himself.

After fourteen years of silence, the artist held, in 1936, an exhibition of his paintings of Morocco and Spain at the Charpentier Art Gallery in Paris. Thus he brought to lovers of beauty the fruits of his last voyage which was a revelation to him. His first voyage to Morocco, ten years previously, had apparently brought him only delusions; but the period of intensive study and research work, which followed his return to France, had prepared him for the discovery on this second trip of an abundance of subjects and of renewed inspiration. He was now ready to understand and to express in his pictures the feelings and ideas which the Orient evoked.

These portraits and pictures of life in Morocco, such as the "Market in Tangier," with their accent of realism and strength of color, have a power to take one into this interesting country and to show one its life, sharing with art lovers what the painter feels and sees. For this painting Edy Legrand has used tempera, a medium favored by Botticelli, the Florentine, which gives to the picture a soft, even surface with beautiful tones of light and color.

Second Bloom

OVER the stilled and subtle stalk
The frost has fashioned a crystal sheath.
No more the sun or shining leaf
Or bee upon the petal's glow,
And yet the garden blooms again.
Armor fragile and complete,
Over the dried and desolate flower
Gleams the ice-jewel's lucent stain.
The bud, unburgeoned, bears a bloom of snow
The silver leaf
Is effortless and lovely as the flow
Of light
Across the wonder of the winter snow.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Plum Tree Street

EVERY so often, when the present-day passion for uniformity threatens to engulf me, I go up to Plum Tree street and find relief for my distresses.

It is not a long street. I have never counted the houses; there cannot be more than twenty of them, and yet that is enough. For such a quietly persistent individuality has been brought to bear upon the architecture, the trees and the gardens of the place, that it would seem the inhabitants were rare creatures, capable of thinking for themselves. And the paradox of Plum Tree street is that it is so unconscious of its uniqueness, so gentle in its differences that one is never confused by them.

⁂

MANY OF THE HOUSES are of rosy old brick; but beyond a predilection for windows and a devotion to hedges, there is no further similarity. The windows are undoubtedly one of the best features of the street. There are bow windows and bay windows and windows with countless tiny panes. And the people of Plum Tree street seem to make good use of their windows—there are always books on the sills and pots of jonquils or hyacinths.

Only one house can be called really elegant. It is a little too large and tidy, and a chauffeur sits before it at all hours in a fabulous motor-car. But, since this house is just in the middle, the other houses do what they can to mitigate its supercilious air.

To the right a Virginia creeper and quantities of wisteria have subdued a square white colonial house. In October or May, the vines are so lovely that it is easy to forget how in winter the house must have the aspect of a hoary old veteran back from the wars. I have a suspicion that only a mathematician could be so oblivious to the need for coping with nature.

⁂

AND ON THE other side of our elegant mansion is a copy of a salt-box house with small leaded panes and silvery clapboards. Its well simulated air of antiquity makes the contents of its windows astounding. Apparently the lord and master is an inventor or a chemical engineer or something, because the whole house seems full of equipment which bulges against the panes and baffles the casual passer-by.

The hedges of Plum Tree street afford the privacy and variety dear to the heart of its inhabitants. Barberry is a great favorite, and it is impossible to determine when the lilac and laurel have passed from the hedge into the thicket stage. The householders have their own particular brand of gardening which they carry on with passionate, if somewhat sporadic fervor in the spring. As might be imagined, they are not too well grounded in the mysteries of the lawnmower; and, according to the evidence, pruning shears fill them with a kind of horror. But they rise to poetic heights when planting bulbs under beech trees or carpeting the shadowy corners with lilies of the valley. And they never seem to mind the extra trouble of raking up rowan berries or messy horsechestnuts. They have *time*—and probably that is the most remarkable thing that can be said of them.

⁂

EVEN IN SUCH a collection, there is one house that manages to be special. It is tall, with a steep-pitched and angled roof such as may be found in little towns in the Tyrol. Around all the doors and windows wooden lintels have been set into the brick and are in the process of being beautifully hand-carved. The garland of fruits and flowers around the front door is completed, and one around the group of windows on the second floor is half-way through. One day last April, as I was passing by, I discovered the owner mounted on a step-ladder, carving a Latin inscription over the double doors of the garage.

"Propria domus omnium optima. . . ."
"One's own house is the best of all."

This was a little too much for me, for I broke my rule and made some judicious inquiries. It seems that a famous man lives on Plum Tree street, a man with an almost equally famous hobby which he brought with him from his former home in Austria.

It is winter now, and almost any day when I go up to Plum Tree street it may be deep in snow. I have never seen it so, and I am looking forward to it.

E. G.

The Gray Days

I CAN add no song to the days that are bright;
They themselves are lyrics of light.
The shimmer and motion of living green
In the sun has its own quick cadence. The clean
Sparkle of light-filled air is more
Than words can find the pattern for.
But the gray days come, sunless and still.
Steadily, closely, I look my fill
And am not dazzled. The green of a leaf
Is a deep true greenness and not a brief
Translucent glitter; now the small
Mossy hollows, the petals that fall
Through the quiet air, are not outshone
By brighter glories. Here upon
The faintest of gently muted strings
Is a song in praise of little things.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

The Search for Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A NOTABLE conference of learned men took place recently at Harvard University during the celebration of its tercentenary. This impressive gathering was held in the interests of progress, and many of its speakers stressed the fact that the progress of civilization must be brought about through education and enlightenment. One speaker quoted Charles William Eliot, former president of Harvard, who defined the purpose of the learned man as "the incessant, quiet, single-minded search after new truth, the condition for both the material and intellectual progress of the nation and the race."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. vii): "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity. Contentment with the past and the cold conventionality of materialism are crumbling away. Ignorance of God is no longer the steppingstone to faith." Christian Science defines God as Truth, and proves that the knowledge of God brings freedom from sickness, sin, and death. This Science appeals to the thinker because it is scientific and demonstrable.

Underneath the seeming restlessness of this age there is a very perceptible longing for what is true, for that which will satisfy. The thinking individual, searching for truth, is not satisfied with mere aphorisms which he cannot prove, nor with the ritual which lulls him to sleep. He wants a provable, practical religion which he can apply to the problems of daily life. He wants to be able to give a reasonable answer to his children when they come to him with their problems. Truth is impartial, universal, impersonal, and therefore available to all. As the science of music or of mathematics rests on fundamental facts which never change, so the Science of life has a divine Principle which is God. To understand God involves understanding and living in accordance with His law, and this obedience brings freedom.

Any progress that humanity has made in either the spiritual or the material realm is the result of the search for truth. All down the ages there have been indications of the longing for Truth in the heart of humanity. From the time of Abraham, who went out from Ur of the Chaldees to look for a better country, there has been an ever-increasing host of those who have taken forward steps in their search for freedom and enlightenment. Job voiced a universal longing when he cried (23:3), "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!"

Today there are evidences everywhere that many are thinking more spiritually and are demanding a practical religion. The basis of Christianity, as Christ Jesus taught it, is love for God and man. Christ Jesus, through his spiritual understanding of God as the only creator, and of the real man as His reflection, was able to heal the sick and the sinning and to raise the dead.

In "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 31) Mrs. Eddy writes, "From my very childhood I was impelled, by a hunger and thirst after divine things,—a desire for something higher and better than matter, and apart from it,—to seek diligently for the knowledge of God as the one great and ever-present relief from human woe." Through this diligent search, which was impelled by the unselfed desire to help humanity, and through revelation, she was led to discover the rules of divine Science. Today every earnest seeker of Truth can learn and utilize these rules and so prove for himself their practical value. Christian Science makes plain the way by which we may understand God and the true nature of His creation, man and the universe. The Apostle James said (James 4:8), "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you." It is possible for each one to do this now, if he will accept the fact of divine sonship.

Humility is a requisite in the search for Truth. True humility is willing to put aside personal opinions and prejudices. It is childlike in its receptivity to good. There is no real hindrance in our search for Truth. We hinder ourselves sometimes through intellectual pride and by stubbornly clinging to cherished beliefs and practices. But as we realize that the knowledge of Truth brings freedom, we are willing to learn more; and as we seek honestly we shall certainly find health and happiness, joy and freedom. As we advance, step by step, we shall prove true the following statement by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 504): "The rays of infinite Truth, when gathered into the focus of ideas, bring light instantaneously, whereas a thousand years of human doctrines, hypotheses, and vague conjectures emit no such effulgence."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Η ΑΝΑΖΗΤΗΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μία σπουδαία διάσκεψις λογίων ἔλαβε χώραν ἐσχάτως εἰς τὸ Πανεπιστήμιον τοῦ Harvard κατὰ τὰς ἑορτὰς τῆς τριακοσιετηρίδος του. Ἡ ἐπιβλητικὴ αὕτη συνάθροισις συνεκλήθη χάριν τῆς προόδου, πολλοὶ δὲ ἐκ τῶν ρητόρων της ἐπέμειναν ἐπὶ τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ἡ πρόοδος τοῦ πολιτισμοῦ θὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ διὰ τῆς ἐκπαιδεύσεως καὶ τῆς διαφωτίσεως. Εἷς ἐκ τῶν ρητόρων ἀνέφερε τὸν Charles William Eliot, τέως πρόεδρον τοῦ Harvard ὅστις ὥρισε τὸν προορισμὸν τοῦ λογίου ὡς "τὴν ἀκατάπαυστον, ἤρεμον, ἄδολον ἀναζήτησιν νέας ἀληθείας, ὡς ἀπαραίτητον ὅρον διά τε τὴν ὑλικὴν καὶ τὴν διανοητικὴν πρόοδον τοῦ ἔθνους καὶ τοῦ γένους."

Ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, Mary Baker Eddy, ἔγραψεν εἰς τὸν πρόλογον τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν σ. vii): "Ὁ καιρὸς τῶν διανοουμένων ἔφθασε. Ἡ Ἀλήθεια, ἀνεξάρτητος ἀπὸ δόγματα καὶ ἀρχαιοπρεπῆ συστήματα, κρούει τὴν πύλην τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος. Ἡ εὐχαρίστησις μὲ τὸ παρελθὸν καὶ ἡ ψυχρὰ συμβατικότης τοῦ ὑλισμοῦ θρυμματίζονται. Ἡ ἄγνοια τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν εἶναι πλέον τὸ ὑπόβαθρον τῆς πίστεως." Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ὁρίζει τὸν Θεὸν ὡς Ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι ἡ γνῶσις τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐλευθερώνει ἀπὸ ἀσθένειαν, ἁμαρτίαν, καὶ θάνατον. Ἡ Ἐπιστήμη αὕτη ἑλκύει τὸν διανοούμενον ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ἐπιστημονικὴ καὶ εὐαπόδεικτος.

Ὑπὸ τὴν φαινομενικὴν ἀνησυχίαν τῆς παρούσης γενεᾶς ὑπάρχει ὁ πολὺ φανερὸς πόθος διὰ ὅ,τι εἶναι ἀληθές, δι'αὐτὸ τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ ἱκανοποιῇ. Τὸ σκεπτόμενον ἄτομον, ἀναζητοῦν τὴν ἀλήθειαν, δὲν ἱκανοποιεῖται μὲ ἁπλοῦς ἀφορισμοὺς τοὺς ὁποίους ἀδυνατεῖ νὰ ἀποδείξῃ, οὔτε μὲ τύπους οἵτινες τὸν ἀποκοιμίζουν. Θέλει μίαν εὐαπόδεικτον, πρακτικὴν θρησκείαν τὴν ὁποίαν νὰ δύναται νὰ ἐφαρμόσῃ πρὸς λύσιν τῶν προβλημάτων τῆς καθημερινῆς του ζωῆς. Θέλει νὰ εἶναι εἰς θέσιν νὰ δίδῃ λογικὴν ἀπάντησιν εἰς τὰ τέκνα του ὅταν ἔρχονται πρὸς αὐτὸν μὲ τὰ προβλήματά των. Ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι ἀμερόληπτος, παγκοσμία, ἀπρόσωπος, ὡς ἐκ τούτου δὲ προσιτὴ εἰς πάντας. Ὅπως ἡ ἐπιστήμη τῆς μουσικῆς ἢ τῶν μαθηματικῶν στηρίζεται ἐπὶ θεμελιωδῶν γεγονότων ἅτινα οὐδέποτε μεταβάλλονται, οὕτω καὶ ἡ Ἐπιστήμη τῆς ζωῆς ἔχει μίαν θείαν Ἀρχὴν ἥτις εἶναι ὁ Θεός. Ἡ νόησις τοῦ Θεοῦ συνεπάγεται νόησιν τοῦ νόμου Του καὶ βίον σύμφωνον πρὸς αὐτόν, ἡ ὑπακοὴ δὲ αὕτη φέρει ἐλευθερίαν.

Κάθε πρόοδος τὴν ὁποίαν ἔχει κάμει ἡ ἀνθρωπότης εἴτε εἰς τὴν σφαῖραν τοῦ πνευματικοῦ εἴτε εἰς τὴν σφαῖραν τοῦ ὑλικοῦ εἶναι ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς ἀναζητήσεως τῆς ἀληθείας. Κατὰ πάντας τοὺς αἰῶνας ὑπῆρξαν ἐνδείξεις τοῦ πόθου τῆς Ἀληθείας εἰς τὴν καρδίαν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος. Ἀπὸ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ Ἀβραάμ, ὅστις ἐξεκίνησεν ἀπὸ τῆς Οὖρ τῶν Χαλδαίων πρὸς εὕρεσιν καλλιτέρας χώρας, ὁ ἀριθμὸς ἐκείνων ὅσοι ἔγιναν πρωτοπόροι ἐν τῇ ἀναζητήσει τῆς ἐλευθερίας καὶ τῆς διαφωτίσεως ἔβαινε πάντοτε αὔξων. Ὁ Ἰὼβ ἐξέφρασεν ἕνα παγκόσμιον πόθον ὅταν ἔκραξε (23:3), "Εἴθε νὰ ἤξευρον ποῦ νὰ εὕρω αὐτόν! Ἤθελον ὑπάγει ἕως τοῦ θρόνου αὐτοῦ!"

Σήμερον ὑπάρχουν παντοῦ τεκμήρια ὅτι πολλοὶ σκέπτονται πνευματικώτερα καὶ ἀπαιτοῦν μίαν πρακτικὴν θρησκείαν. Ἡ βάσις τοῦ Χριστιανισμοῦ, ὅπως τὸν ἐδίδαξεν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, εἶναι ἀγάπη διὰ τὸν Θεὸν καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς του νοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς τοῦ μόνου δημιουργοῦ, καὶ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς ἀνταναklάσεώς Του, ἦτο ἱκανὸς νὰ θεραπεύῃ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς καὶ τοὺς ἁμαρτωλοὺς καὶ νὰ ἐγείρῃ τοὺς νεκρούς.

Εἰς τὸ "Retrospection and Introspection" (Ἀνασκόπησις καὶ Ἐνδοσκόπησις σ. 31) ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει, "Ἀπὸ τῆς παιδικῆς μου ἡλικίας ἤδη ὡδούμην ἀπὸ πεῖναν καὶ δίψαν θείων πραγμάτων,—ἀπὸ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν διὰ κάτι ὑψηλότερον καὶ καλύτερον τῆς ὕλης, καὶ μακρὰν αὐτῆς—νὰ ζητῶ ἐπιμελῶς τὴν γνῶσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς τῆς μιᾶς μεγάλης καὶ πάντοτε παρούσης λυτρώσεως ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συμφοράν." Διὰ τῆς ἐπιμελοῦς ταύτης ἀναζητήσεως, ἡ ὁποία προήρχετο ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνιδιοτελῆ ἐπιθυμίαν νὰ βοηθήσῃ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, καὶ δι'ἀποκαλύψεως, ὡδηγήθη νὰ ἀνακαλύψῃ τοὺς κανόνας τῆς θείας Ἐπιστήμης. Σήμερον κάθε εἰλικρινὴς ἐρευνητὴς τῆς Ἀληθείας δύναται νὰ μάθῃ καὶ νὰ χρησιμοποιήσῃ τοὺς κανόνας τούτους καὶ νά ἀποδείξῃ οὕτω δι'ἑαυτὸν τὴν πρακτικήν των ἀξίαν. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐξηγεῖ σαφῶς τὸν τρόπον διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου δυνάμεθα νὰ ἐννοήσωμεν τὸν Θεὸν καὶ τὴν ἀληθῆ φύσιν τῆς δημιουργίας Του, τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ τὸ σύμπαν. Ὁ Ἀπόστολος Ἰάκωβος εἶπε (Ἰακώβου 4:8), "Ἐγγίσατε τῷ Θεῷ, καὶ ἐγγιεῖ ὑμῖν." Εἶναι δυνατὸν διὰ τὸν καθένα νὰ κάμῃ τοῦτο τώρα, ἐὰν παραδεχθῇ τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς θείας υἱότητος.

Πρὸς ἀναζήτησιν τῆς Ἀληθείας ἀπαιτεῖται ταπεινοφροσύνη. Ἀληθὴς ταπεινοφροσύνη εἶναι τὸ νὰ εἶναι χανεὶς πρόθυμος νὰ παραμερίσῃ προσωπικὰς γνώμας καὶ προκαταλήψεις. Ἡ διὰ τὸ καλὸν ἐπιδεκτικότης αὐτῆς εἶναι αὐτόχρημα παιδική. Δὲν ὑπάρχει πραγματικὸν κώλυμα πρὸς ἀναζήτησιν τῆς Ἀληθείας. Ἐνίοτε κωλύομεν ἡμεῖς οἱ ἴδιοι ἑαυτοὺς διὰ τῆς διανοητικῆς ἀλαζονείας καὶ μὲ τὸ νὰ προσκολλώμεθα μὲ πεῖσμα εἰς προσφιλεῖς δοξασίας καὶ συνηθείας. Ἐφ'ὅσον ὅμως κατανοοῦμεν ὅτι ἡ γνῶσις τῆς Ἀληθείας φέρει ἐλευθερίαν, εἴμεθα πρόθυμοι νὰ μάθωμεν περισσότερα καὶ ἐφ'ὅσον ζητοῦμεν τιμίως θὰ εὕρωμεν ἀσφαλῶς ὑγείαν καὶ εὐτυχίαν, χαρὰν καὶ ἐλευθερίαν. Ἐφ'ὅσον προχωροῦμεν, βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα, θὰ ἀποδείξωμεν ἀληθῆ τὴν ἑξῆς ἔκθεσιν τῆς Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 504): "Αἱ ἀκτῖνες τῆς ἀπείρου Ἀληθείας, ὅταν ἀθροίζωνται εἰς τὴν ἑστίαν τῶν ἰδεῶν, φέρουν φῶς αὐτοστιγμεί, ἐνῷ χίλια ἔτη ἀνθρωπίνων δογμάτων, ὑποθέσεων, καὶ ἀσαφῶν συμπερασμάτων δὲν ἐκπέμπουν τοιαύτην λάμψιν."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Perfect Village

AFTER lunch at Yewden, I went on to Hambleden, passing the site of former Roman villas. I would like to keep quiet about Hambleden, to lock it away in its valley and let no one know of it. It is pleasant to think that a fortune founded on W. H. Smith's station bookstalls and bookshops has contributed, in enlightened ownership, to the preservation of the perfect village. But since a film company has visited it, and an excellent guide-book has been written about it, there is no point in my pretending we can keep it to ourselves. I think also Lord Hambleden likes it to be visited, for all the footpaths leading to it are well cared for, and on a southern slope of a wood commanding a magnificent prospect of the Thames Valley, he had placed a pilgrim's seat. On how many a morning I have sunned myself there before striking up through a wooded fairyland leading to Fawley!

The village of Hambleden is the American's dream of England. I take them there and watch their eyes open. It has all the requisites—an old church, a stream, a village pump, ancient timbered houses by the churchyard, a noble Elizabethan manor-house, and elegant Georgian rectory, a village red-tiled with brick chimneys and dormer windows, an old inn, and ancestral elms inhabited by rooks, all nestling under a film of wood smoke, presided over by a clock chiming the hour from the square church tower. Nor is that all. It nestles in a green valley that rises to beechwoods, and to chestnut trees framing Manor and Rectory, and it possesses enough of history, with kings, bishops, knights, and parsons, to make it truly representative of the English scene.

One of the first holders of manorial rights was arrogant Queen Matilda, according to the Domesday Survey, and William Rufus granted her fiefs to Robert Fitz-Hamon, who held a dozen baronies, and whose blood, I like to think, flows in the veins of my tenant at Fawley, Mr. Harman, the retired village blacksmith.

The patronage of the living always went with the manor, and it is a curious fact that King John held it in 1215, when Earl of Gloucester; the first two signatures on the Magna Charta are those of Richard de Clare, and his son Gilbert, who held the Manor after King John. Ralph Neville, the first rector we hear of, in 1215, was also Chancellor of England at the same time.—CECIL ROBERTS, in "Gone Afield." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Loss to Women Of Mt. Holyoke Head Lamented

Association of University Women Chairman Sees No Compensating Gain

Statements Issued

Group of Alumnae Protests Selection of a Man for College Presidency

"It is with deep regret that the American Association of University Women sees so rare an opportunity for development and leadership and service as that offered by the presidency of Mount Holyoke withdrawn from the sex for which the college exists," was the comment today made by Miss Dorothy Kenyon, chairman of the A. A. U. W., in Washington, when asked for a statement concerning the association's stand in the Mount Holyoke alumnae controversy over the election of a man for president, which was catapulted into the news over the week end by the issuing of a statement by a newly organized protesting group.

"The American Association of University Women for more than 50 years has sought wider opportunities for women in higher education," Miss Kenyon said. "There are relatively few positions of leadership open anywhere to women. Their opportunities in this respect are notoriously far fewer than those of men. The presidency of a great woman's college, with traditions such as those of Mount Holyoke, is a position of outstanding leadership.

"That position, formerly held by a woman, is now lost to women. Nor can it easily be compensated for because the presidencies of women's colleges are few in number and the presidences of men's colleges are sacred to men. One door of opportunity for a woman has been closed and no other door is likely to open to take its place. The field of opportunity is narrowed for women and other is no compensating gain.

"It is too late now to quarrel with what has happened at Mount Holyoke," is the stand Miss Kenyon takes for the A. A. U. W. "Let us try instead to extend the principle. Let us urge that there be a judicious combination of men and women on the faculties of all universities, men's and women's alike; let us urge the principle of the best person for the job, regardless of the job's importance, regardless of the person's sex. In that way and in no other will opportunities for leadership become available to qualified women similar to those which the Mount Holyoke incident has temporarily taken away."

That the trustees committee of nine which chose a man instead of a woman to succeed Dr. Mary E. Woolley as president of Mt. Holyoke College was packed, in order to railroad the appointment through before alumnae protests could find voice, is hinted in the printed statement released over the week end by a group signing itself as the Alumnae Committee for Investigation.

This is described as a self-appointed body of 100 Mount Holyoke alumnae avowedly seeking to give reliable information to further what is said to be a mounting opposition to the decision of the Board of Trustees, who last June elected a man to the presidency of the college founded just a century ago by Mary Lyon on principles of woman's right to obtain and to serve higher education.

Roswell Gray Ham of the Yale faculty was elected to succeed Dr. Woolley, whose resignation takes effect next June.

The Board of Trustees, a self-perpetuating body which is said to contain 17 men and 7 women, appointed a committee of five in 1934 to deal with the succession of the presidency. Of this number only one was at that time in favor of a woman president, the statement of the Alumnae Committee for Investigation reads. In the spring of 1936 four more were added to this committee. Of these, two had previously stated, in answer to a letter, that they were absolutely in favor of a man rather than a woman president, the statement goes on. Three of the members of the committee of nine are said to be connected with Yale. Mr. Ham is a Yale graduate.

Further claiming that the election was railroaded through the board, the statement quotes from a letter

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with occasional cloudiness and colder tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 20's; moderate northwesterly winds.

For Maine: Partly cloudy and colder in the west portion tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy and colder

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder with snow flurries in the north portions tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds, shifting to northwest Tuesday and weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	Minneapolis	-14	-14
Bermuda	62	68	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	10	10	New York	34	34
Denver	4	4	Norfolk	48	44
Helena	4	-12	Philadelphia	38	36
Jacksonville	64	64	St. Louis	18	18
Kansas City	10	10	San Francisco	48	42
Los Angeles	48	46	Washington	40	38
Miami	68	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 1
B—Minimum, Jan. 31

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:10 p. m.; height, 8.6 ft.
Tuesday, 3:42 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:27 p. m.

New Brown Head

© Harris & Ewing
Dr. Henry M. Wriston

Dr. Wriston Sits As President Of Brown University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1—Dr. Henry M. Wriston becomes the eleventh president of 172-year-old Brown University today. He has just retired from the presidency of Lawrence College at Appleton, Wis., in order to fill this new position.

Born at Laramie, Wyo., in 1889, Dr. Wriston attended Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn.; Harvard, and Ripon College in Wisconsin. After his marriage to Ruth Colton Bigelow of Springfield, Mass., in 1914, he joined the faculty of Wesleyan University and continued there until he became president of Lawrence College in 1925.

He is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching, and has served as president of the Association of American Colleges and of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

In taking over his new work at Brown, Dr. Wriston heads a faculty of more than 250 and a student body of 1297, including graduate students and undergraduate women in Pembroke College, which is a co-ordinate college in the university, although located o a separate campus.

The main Brown campus covers about 12 acres on the top of College Hill, overlooking downtown Providence. There are 40 college buildings, including nine residence halls, four laboratories, 12 classroom buildings, two libraries, two gymnasiums, a swimming pool, an astronomical observatory, a social and recreational building, two art studios, an infirmary and an administration building. The university's property also includes 25 acres of athletic fields, a stadium seating 23,000 and a 100-acre outing reservation with a lake and cabins.

Dr. Wriston is a strong believer in the present policy at both Lawrence and Brown, of stressing the liberal arts curriculum and avoiding the establishment of professional schools. He also warmly approves of the honor system now installed at Brown, under which qualified undergraduates do special work in close co-operation with the faculty, with one group being sent each year to study in France or Germany.

Fogg Museum Theft Reported

Hoping to uncover some clue to the two valuable Rembrandt sketches stolen from the Fogg Museum at Harvard, art dealers in this country and abroad have been asked by the authorities to keep a careful watch in the event the sketches are offered for sale.

By withholding public announcement of the theft for a week, university officials gave the police an opportunity to work without publicity. Failing to find any trace, the authorities now admit that the theft may have been committed by a fanatic who was fascinated by the drawings and who will keep them secreted for his own selfish pleasure.

University authorities disclose that the sketches, "Woman Carrying a Child" and "Children Playing Rummel-Pot," were taken from the wall of the second-floor art gallery last Monday. The first is 4¾ by 2⅞ inches and the second 6⅞ by 4⅝ inches.

Rumor that the theft might be a student prank was current, although Harvard police, under Charles R. Apted, and private detectives were called to the case as soon as the disappearance was noted. Students, many of whom have regular classes in Fogg Museum, are allowed freedom of the building, and may pass in and out almost as they choose. Strangers and visitors, however, are kept under closer surveillance, although any visitor might have slipped the sketches under an overcoat and strolled away.

The sketches were the personal property of Prof. Paul J. Sachs, associate director of the museum, and were part of a group comprising the largest collection of this type in America. Even the frames in which the pictures were mounted were valuable antiques. No estimate as to the actual worth of the missing Rembrandts could be obtained from authorities.

Salt Under Old Treaty

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Five hundred Onondaga Indians received more than three tons of salt under terms of an old treaty. The Onondagas receive three annuities of cloth, money and salt annually as a result of a series of treaties with the United States. Five treaties signed between 1788 and 1822 made provision for the gifts, to pay for land ceded to the "whitemen."

Textile Union Pushes C.I.O. In Rhode Island

Sylvia Heads Committee to Organize Mass Industries

Peace With Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1—With the United Textile Workers Union, the largest single faction in New England organized labor, pledged to contribute $1000 a week, and with many of the Massachusetts shoe unions that have long been known as traditional strongholds of crafts, and with more rubber workers and garment makers falling into line daily, the campaign to install industrial unions in this region was hailed by labor leaders here today as now being definitely in high gear.

Meeting over the week end, 1200 delegates from a dozen unions which have cast their lots with John L. Lewis, leader of the United Mine Workers, formed the Rhode Island Council for Industrial Organization.

Joseph Sylvia was named chairman of the committee. Mr. Sylvia, an organizer for the Providence and vicinity district council of the Woolen and Worsted Federation of America, a department of the United Textile Workers of America, was instructed to open a C. I. O. headquarters and make preparations immediately for the organization of workers in mass production industries.

Garment and Shoe Workers Enter

Ralph Ciccio of the United Rubber Workers of America is secretary of the council; and William Ross, district representative of the International Ladies' Garment Workers is treasurer.

The executive council will be comprised of two delegates from the 15 international unions eligible to join the movement.

The U. T. W., the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Boot and Shoe Workers selected their representatives at caucuses on Sunday, but the other unions deferred action until after they confer with leaders of their respective organizations.

However, the full board will be present at the first meeting to be held at the new C. I. O. headquarters, Woolsorters' Hall, Olneyville, Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

The actual organization activity was directed by Michael F. Widman Jr., international representative of the United Mine Workers of America. He was assisted by Organizer Ross of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The announcement that the United Textile Workers of America had voted to assess their members so that $1000 weekly could be used in the campaign, was the signal for a big demonstration as it was clearly indicated that substantial contributions were needed to carry out the program here.

Shop-Gate Let Alone

Chairman Sylvia made it known that the method to realize mass organization would be different from that used in other New England centers. There will be no mass demonstrations at shop gates. As a matter of fact, the Rhode Island Council members are confident that this will not be necessary, since most of the workers in the industries to be organized are reported beforehand to have become "union minded."

Organizer Ross, whose work in Rhode Island has been directed at sweat shops, reported "splendid success" in his industry. He predicted that they would have no trouble with the workers in the ladies' garment shops.

"Few persons," he explained, "who look forward to the responsibility of the future are employed where they pay sweat shop wages. They are mostly young girls. As soon as they are reached and they are shown the advantages of joining a union, they respond immediately."

The delegates from the newly formed United Rubber Workers Union of America also announced that in a comparatively short time they have organized four strong locals and that another is in the making.

Then progress was announced in the movement for the organization of the gas workers; and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers made it known that most of the shops in this city were unionized.

On the side lines during the completion of the preliminary arrange-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Leather Strike Averted; Relief Funds Are Rising

Boston News Today

Leather Workers' Strike Is Averted

A two-year pact covering wages and working conditions agreed upon by union officials and Edward M. Winslow, president of the Benz Kid Company, removed possibility of a strike in Lynn leather factories today.

Only the formality of putting into writing the agreement reached by conferences over the week end remained before final solution of the dispute. Mr. Winslow said the firm would re-open its Market street plant in Lynn later this week if the agreement is affirmed in writing.

The Benz firm had sought a five-year working agreement; the union a one-year contract. The Benz company had threatened to keep its Market street plant closed unless the union agreed to its terms.

'Mystery Suit' Case Postponed

Action on the bill in equity filed by the City of Boston Jan. 21 against former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, and immediately impounded by order of the court, was deferred to March 8 when the case was called in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Before the case was called by the clerk, Judge Harold P. Williams, who impounded the papers, held a conference in his office with Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley, Edward F. McClennen, recently named by Mayor Mansfield as special corporation counsel, and Samuel Kalesky, counsel for Santosuosso. What was discussed in the judge's lobby was not disclosed.

In court, Clerk D. P. Colville called out when the case was announced, "Is James M. Curley in the courtroom or represented by counsel?"

Receiving no answer, Mr. Colville then said, "The case stands until March 8. The impounding order is continued in force."

Relief Fund Sends Red Cross $60,000

Although only $2,166,210 has been collected so far toward the $4,160,000 announced goal of the Greater Boston 1937 Community Fund Campaign—which includes the $60,000 sought by the American Red Cross in Boston for flood relief—the $60,000 was dispatched today to the Washington headquarters of the Red Cross, it was announced at the noon report luncheon by Robert Cutler, general chairman of the campaign.

At the same time it was jointly announced that the Community Fund ha sraised its guarantee of $60,000 for Red Cross flood relief to $150,000. t

With this further addition to the goal set for the drive, Mr. Cutler exhorted the campaign's 15,000 workers to redouble their efforts, and urged the residents of Boston and the 42 towns and cities included in the drive, to increase their subscriptions to it. The official goal of $4,160,000 has not been changed, he said, but it is more than ever essential to see that it is oversubscribed.

The largest individual contributions reported today were $2000 each from an anonymous supporter and from the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Heading the company contributions was the Gillette Safety Razor Company and employees, first report, with $13,152. The first report of the U. S. Government employees in the city was given as $44,600.

Tierney Quits Tax Appeal Board

Governor Hurley has a $7500-a-year appointment on his hands through the resignation today of Paul E. Tierney, member of the State Board of Tax Appeal. Mr. Tierney was appointed to the position by former Governor Ely.

Community Federation Of Boston Fund

The following announcement is published at the request of the Community Federation:

Between Jan. 25 and Feb. 9, 104 social and welfare agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston will participate in the "1937 Community Fund Campaign" to raise more than $4,160,000 for their operating and maintenance needs during 1937.

These agencies, which include 18 neighborhood and settlement houses, 24 organizations having primarily to do with the protection and guidance of youth, and 35 units which aid and improve the situation of those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, "Community Federation of Boston," of which Charles Francis Adams is president.

No Race or Creed

The agencies make no distinction as to race or creed: they give service, free or at less than cost, to all who come to their friendly doors. Last year 127,000 persons were helped by the family service agencies of the federation; 34,000 were enrolled in the classes conducted in its settlement houses; 75,000 adolescents shared in the benefits of its youth agencies, and thousands of small children were protected from abuse and neglect and given special care. During the year 1936 some 300,000 persons received direct service at less than cost from the federation agencies.

Most of the federation agencies are located in Boston proper. But the service which they render radiates throughout the entire metropolitan area. About 30 per cent of all the work which the federation agencies do is for the benefit of persons who reside in the 40 cities and towns surrounding Boston.

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live almost 2,000,000 people. In Boston itself is the most thickly populated area in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living.

Keep Operation Efficient

The best way in which to meet this need is to keep in the fullest, most effective operation the social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center. These agencies, by providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society.

The continued maintenance of the 104 federation agencies is a matter of intimate concern to all persons who live and work in this community and whose property lies and whose families reside in Greater Boston.

Every person of good will in Greater Boston will meet the Community Fund solicitor with a smile and with a generous contribution. Anyone who is not visited by a Community Fund solicitor may contribute to the 104 federation agencies, or any of them, participating in the "1937 Community Fund Campaign," by sending a contribution to "Community Federation of Boston," either at its office at 70 Federal Street, Boston—telephone Hubbard 8600—or at the Huntington avenue branch of the First National Bank of Boston, at 238 Huntington avenue, Boston.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN RANDALL DUNN, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Senior High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near Quincy Square, Quincy. 8.

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson. Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Sweden Travel," "Our Gang," "New Shoes," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Gold Mania," latest newsreels and other shorts.

"Rainbow Room" revue, 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30.

MEMORIAL — "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 10, 11:56 a. m., 1:56, 4, 5:58, 7:56, 10.

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray in "Champagne Waltz." Stage: Ray Noble and orchestra with

Radio Programs

On Page 10

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 1:55, 5, 8:10. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple 3:35, 6:45, 10.

TREMONT—"Nine Days a Queen," with Nova Pilbeam. 8:45, 11:31 a. m., 2:17, 5:30, 8:27. Also "Robin Hood of El Dorado," with Warner Baxter. 10:05 a. m., 12:51, 3:53, 6:50, 10:03.

MODERN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 9:20 a. m., 12:22, 3:24, 6:26, 9:28. Also "Case of the Black Cat," with Ricardo Cortes and June Travis. 11:10 a. m., 2:12, 5:14, 8:16.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. Also George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." Fenway: 11, 2, 5:55, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Czinner. 2:10, 4:35, 7, 9:25. "What the Parrot Said." 1:35, 4, 6:20, 8:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Stowaway." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Our Relations," with Laurel and Hardy. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

BOSTON—"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan and Judith Barrett. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: "Mardi Gras," a musical comedy revue.

UNIVERSITY—"Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 1:10, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea. 3:40, 4:50, 8:10.

EXETER—"Legion of Terror," with Margaret Churchill and Bruce Cabot. 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Love on the Run," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 3:30, 6:35, 9:30.

Other Events

MECHANICS BUILDING — New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show. 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round Table. Judge Emma Fall Schofield, guest speaker. Concert program by the Choral Group of the Professional Women's Club. Dinner at 6.

Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

KIWANIS CLUB—Regular meeting. Cy Perkins on "Inside Baseball." Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Miss Mildred Seymour on "Circling America." A whirlwind tour of Costa Rica. 60 Burroughs Street. 4.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Islamic Pottery I" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner.

El Revenue Up As $1,169,729 Jump Is Shown

Travel Increase in 1936 Viewed as Reflection of Better Business

Deficit Reduced

Boston's business barometer, the annual report of the Boston Elevated Railway Trustees, provided signs of generally improved business conditions when it showed a revenue increase of $1,169,729 for the road in 1936.

Along with the report of increased revenue came the good news that the assessment upon cities and towns served by the El to make up the annual deficit of the road would be at least $300,000 lower than 1935.

"The business of the railway has improved," the report stated. "Since 1933, the low year, riding has increased by more than 10 per cent. There is still, however, a considerable distance to go to reach the predepression level. The trustees, nevertheless, are glad to report a constant and encouragingly upward trend in the public's use of its transportation facilities over the last three years. This improvement is a reflection of better conditions generally since the level of travel on the railway is an excellent barometer."

Deficit Drop

For the calendar year 1936 the operating deficit has dropped to $1,897,469, compared with the 1935 figure of $2,229,251, or a decrease of $331,782. Inasmuch as the cities and towns served by the Elevated must, under the Public Control Act of 1919, finance the deficit, the burden upon the district will be slightly less than last year.

However, the actual assessment has not yet been determined, inasmuch as the railway's fiscal year ends on March 31, 1937, at which time it will be established. This is the seventh successive year that the Elevated has been operated at a deficit.

While the revenue climbed to a point $1,169,729 over the 1935 level and $1,941,782 over 1933, the railway's expenses also were increased by $744,929 over 1935. The report showed that $589,306 of the increased expenditures went for additional pay roll expenses.

Passenger use of the El increased considerably, with 296,180,666 being carried in 1936, compared with 280,402,526 in 1935.

Public Ownership

The trustees carefully avoided any comment on the demand for public ownership of the railway which has been favored by Abraham C. Weber, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission and many other persons.

The road is now operated under public management, a system which is to continue until July 1, 1959, unless the Legislature passes public ownership or other management legislation in the meantime.

Meanwhile, the Metropolitan District has purchased $54,944,917 of the total outstanding Elevated bonds amounting to $76,200,917. Of the amount invested by the District "$23,430,917 was issued to provide funds for the retirement of preferred stock when the period of public control was extended in 1931, $1,500,000 was issued in 1936 to purchase the Chelsea Division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, and $30,014,000 was issued to provide funds to purchase Elevated Refunding Bonds."

Increased use of buses was reported by the trustees, who revealed that 10,485,554 miles, or 22.55 per cent of the total 1936 mileage, were were covered by buses. A total of 431 motor coaches is now operated by the road, of which 60 were purchased this past year. Included in the new purchases is one diesel-powered coach to be used for experimental purposes.

"Trackless" trolley coaches are now being used in several sections of the El system, 31 of these coaches having been purchased during 1936.

Visit Harvard

By a Staff Photographer
José Carlos de Macedo Soares (Above)
Julius Holmes (Below)

José Carlos de Macedo Soares, special representative of Brazil to the inauguration ceremonies of President Roosevelt, spent today visiting Harvard University. The distinguished visitor, Brazil's former Foreign Minister, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the presidency of his country, arrived this morning accompanied by Julius C. Holmes, assistant chief, division of protocol and conference, U. S. Department of State.

Decision Refused On Law in Aid Of Unemployed

WASHINGTON, Fe. 1 (AP) — The Supreme Court refused today to pass on litigation challenging the constitutionality of the federal Social Security Act and the Massachusetts unemployment insurance law.

The litigation, brought by Howes Brothers Company of Boston, has been dismissed by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. It ruled that the federal law did not violate the constitutional rights of the petitioners.

Howes Brothers contended that the state law was ineffective because the federal statute, which it supplements, was unconstitutional.

The petition was directed principally against the unemployment insurance section of the Federal act, which taxes employees to aid those out of work. Ninety per cent of the assessment may be deducted by employers in states which have unemployment insurance programs approved by the Federal Social Security Board.

Recently, the court refused to review another challenge of the unemployment insurance provisions of the Federal act brought by George P. Davis of Boston. The litigation had been dismissed by the Massachusetts federal District Court and Mr. Davis sought a Supreme Court ruling, without following the customary course of waiting for a circuit court decision.

Hurley Takes Callahan to Task; He Orders Scrub Women Back

A direct attack upon William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works, an indirect one upon former Gov. James M. Curley, coupled with an order reinstating scrub women fired by Mr. Callahan, a charge that "someone" is trying to "embarrass me" and a warning that commissioners influenced by outside individuals or groups will be ousted, marked Gov. Charles F. Hurley's return to the State House today after a brief absence.

Since last Wednesday the Governor has been unable to work at the State House, except to attend a brief meeting Saturday.

Today, irritated that 13 three-dollar-a-day scrub women had been ousted in the public works department for economy reasons, the Governor ordered them returned to their positions, saying, "I have repeatedly stated that economy could be effected and that true economy does not necessarily mean the discharge of necessary men and women."

The attack on Mr. Callahan was delivered in a prepared statement in which the governor said he had "recognized during the past 10 days some hidden force had directed the heads of some departments, particularly the public works department, to discharge personnel that would be most embarrassing to me."

The Governor further declared: "All department heads have been directed to run their departments without interference from me because I desire to see whether or not the influence that was so very apparent during the last two years was still in force. I am convinced that it is.

Therefore, I direct the heads of every department within the commonwealth to show me why economies cannot be effected other than by the wholesale discharge of men and women, who have been, as we may say, 'fingered out' by certain individuals within the state government to cause me embarrassment. . . .

The attack against Mr. Callahan is regarded as further evidence of a break between Governor Hurley and Daniel H. Coakley, member of the executive council and close friend of the commissioner.

Should the governor seek to oust Mr. Callahan, a move which now seems apparent to some political observers, a real test of his State House strength will ensue.

There are some politicians on Beacon Hill who contend that Mr. Coakley is still powerful enough to block the governor whenever necessary.

Commissioner Callahan, advised of the governor's statement, asserted that he had nothing to do with the discharge of the scrubwomen. The commissioner explained that on Jan. 14 the governor directed him to place the entire personnel of the building in the hands of Supt. James A. Galvin and to give the superintendent complete control of hiring and discharging employees.

Boston Budget Plus County's Reduced $7000

Mansfield Submits Joint Figures for Suffolk and City Expenses

Total $37,823,320

Boston Estimates Drop $57,543 but County Costs Rise

There will be a decrease of only $7000 in the combined $38,000,000 budget of Boston and Suffolk county this year compared with 1936, it was disclosed today as Mayor Mansfield sent his annual budget message to the City Council.

On Saturday the Mayor said the Boston section of the budget would show a saving of $57,543. Full study of the figures today revealed that this was almost completely offset by increases in the county budget.

The total combined budget will amount to $37,823,320.16. Of this, $34,177,667.07 will be spent for municipal services in Boston itself, and $3,645,653.09 for Suffolk County.

Largest saving in the 1937 estimated expenses for the city was a decrease of $399,000 for "Special Appropriations." This item covers snow removal costs, the Mayor's entertainment fund and a reserve fund for emergencies.

An official of the budget department pointed out that due to the open winter, expenditures for snow removal have been much smaller this year than last.

There was also a saving of $311,685 in "Relief Projects." This may or may not be significant. During recent years it has been the custom of the city to borrow outside of the budget for relief. These borrowings amounted to $10,000,000 in 1935 and $6,000,000 in 1936.

If the WPA item is discontinued, it is possible not only that the relief item will be materially increased in a supplementary budget, but that there will be renewed borrowings outside of the budget.

May Need More

"It may be necessary," said Mayor Mansfield in his message to the Council, "after the city's borrowing capacity is determined by the Legislature, to submit to your honorable body a supplementary budget pursuant to and in consonance with the provisions of such legislation as may be enacted by the General Court respecting said borrowings for these purposes."

Other decreases included $184,012 for "Special Items" and $211 for Incidentals.

Against these savings, Boston's expenses will be increased in 1937 over last year by such outstanding amounts as $412,468 for "Personal Services," a large portion of which is due to the addition of 150 policemen and 70 firemen to the city's pay roll; $178,860 for "Contractual Services" and $140,383 for supplies.

On the county budget, increases topped savings by $50,723.43. Comparing this with the saving of $57,543.27 on the city budget, Mayor Mansfield's optimistic pronouncement of a sizable cut dwindled to less than $7000.

Neither Mayor Mansfield nor Budget Commissioner Francis J. Murray would venture even a tentative estimate on the 1937 tax rate. Before this can be done, city officials need to know about such items as the school budget, the state tax, the appropriation for the Metropolitan District Commission, the amount of the Boston Elevated Railway and the Sumner tunnel deficits, both of which are made up by the taxpayers. The Mayor said that it would be April before the "tax rate could even be guessed at."

The budget went to the council five months earlier this year than in 1936. Under a new statute the estimates are required to be ready on Jan. 31.

The following tabulations show the increases and decreases in both city and county budgets:

City of Boston

Decreases		
Special items	$184,012	
Incidentals	211	
Relief projects	311,685	
Special appropriations	399,000	
Total		$894,908.00
Increases		
Personal service	$412,468.30	
Contractual services	178,860.83	
Equipment	94,380.70	
Supplies	146,383.90	
Materials	11,271.00	
Total		$837,364.73
		$57,543.27

Suffolk County

Increases		
Personal service	$54,582.29	
Equipment	6,361.35	
Supplies	9,342.25	
Total		$70,285.89
Decreases		
Contractural service	$13,170.80	
Materials	362.00	
Special items	989.66	
Relief projects	5,050.00	
Total		$19,572.46
		$50,723.43
City of Bots undecreases		$57,543.27
Suffolk County increases		50,723.84
Actual saving on 1937 budget		$6,819.84

Social Security Act Is Reviewed

Bostonians interested in recent legislation and its effect on business, particularly the Social Security and Robinson-Patman acts, can learn of these matters in the winter number of the Harvard Business Review, published today.

Dr. B. M. Selekman, in his article upon "The Social Security Act," comprehensively summarizes the main provisions of the law and appraises both the general purposes of the act and the adequacy and workability of its various provisions.

Kelly Hits Utilities Board In Plea for Free Light Bulbs

Law-Making in Process

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley provided a new angle in the annual legislative struggle to force electric light companies to furnish free bulbs to consumers when he joined the ranks of the proponents this year.

Unable to be present himself he sent a statement to each member of the legislative committee on power and light which was conducting a hearing today on five free bulb bills, one of which was filed by the Lieutenant Governor.

The statement contained a denunciation of the State Public Utilities Commission for ruling that companies shall charge for bulbs. The ruling was made two years ago when the commission ordered the Edison Electric Illuminating Company to reduce its rates and abolish its free bulb service.

The free bulb legislation has been defeated for the last two years, although the Democrats opposing utilities were then at the peak of their legislative strength. This year with that strength decreased greatly defeat appears certain once more.

* * * *

Three names for the new Wellington bridge across the Mystic river, at the Somerville-Medford line, were proposed today before the legislative committee on metropolitan affairs.

The new bridge was opened for traffic last September. It eliminates a bottleneck on the road to the North Shore.

L. W. Gleason of Medford, representing several civic and historical associations, proposed the name of Wellington memorial bridge to honor the family which was largely responsible for the building of the first bridge on the site in 1819. The family was also active in the building of the second structure in 1872.

Charles T. Daly, former state senator from Medford, proposed the name of Mystic valley memorial bridge, while David Crowley of Somerville, who served in the Philippine insurrection, favored naming the bridge after James E. Runey, the first Massachusetts soldier to lose his life in the island war.

Loss to Women Of Mt. Holyoke Head Lamented

(Continued from Page 9)

from a trustees who voted for Mr. Ham, which reads, in part: "It was moved that the report of the Committee of Nine be referred back to the committee for re-study in order that the change might not be made with such haste. This motion was lost. . . . I am clear that our action in electing him in June was precipitated."

On the morning of June 6, 1936, the day Mr. Ham was elected, Dr. Woolley and members of the faculty are said to have made formal protests before the board against the possible election of a man for the presidency, and according to the statement, at 4 p. m. of that day Miss Woolley protested again. Late that afternoon nine members of the board of trustees had asked for delay, which it is claimed was refused. One member was swung over at the last moment, giving the necessary minimum vote of 16 to 8, the statement reads.

Miss Carolyn D. Smiley, of Boston, secretary of the alumnae committee sponsoring the statement, declared in an interview that there is no feeling among the alumnae against Mr. Ham personally. The strong feeling which she said is finding voice among the alumnae is entirely against breaking with a generally accepted Mount Holyoke tradition of woman-leadership in the spirit of Mary Lyon's life-work.

"Ten alumnae clubs throughout the country, including the New York, Indianapolis and Detroit organizations, have petitioned for the appointment of a woman," Miss Smiley said.

Reply to Demand

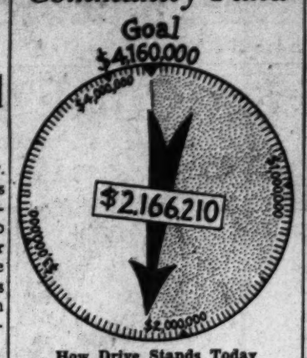
Replying to the demand by a group of Mount Holyoke alumnae that Dr. Roswell Gray Ham of Yale, president-elect of Mount Holyoke College, should resign before his induction next June, Alva Morrison of Cambridge, Mass., president of the Board of Trustees, said the election of Dr. Ham was a closed issue. "This self-appointed group of 100 alumnae does not express the views of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association," he maintained. He charged that the statement issued by this group contained many misleading statements.

Mrs. Ralph White of Watertown, N. Y., national president of the Alumnae Association of Mount Holyoke College, said the action of the protesting alumnae group was unofficial. "On Sept. 28 the executive board of the alumnae association voted the question of the new president a closed issue and approved the action of the trustees," she said.

Mr. Morrison pointed to increased gifts to the college during the past year as indicating alumnae approval of the trustees' action.

These points were challenged by Miss Smiley, secretary of the protesting group. Miss Smiley referred again to the printed statement which claims that the gifts are due to Dr. Mary E. Woolley's work and popularity, and that even before Mr. Ham was elected, Mr. Horrison definitely stated that an alumnae vote of preference would have no influence with the board.

Community Fund



How Drive Stands Today

'Tinkle Mouse' Snubs 'Minnie' In Display of Pique

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1 (AP)—Thornton Burgess's singing mouse, "Tinkle," flew back into a corner of its cage in a sudden fit of jealousy Saturday night when the clear soprano of "Minnie Mouse," Chicago songstress, came out of the radio in a special broadcast from Chicago, the naturalist reported following the broadcast.

"I was very disappointed," said Mr. Burgess, "for I had hoped 'Tinkle' and 'Minnie' might become friends. But perhaps another time 'Tinkle's' reaction will be different. All day he had been temperamental and refused to sing a note."

The songs of the two mice are very similar, Mr. Burgess explained, which may account for the fit of jealousy on "Tinkle's" part.

"He seems to enjoy the radio," the naturalist said, "and tonight I placed his cage close to the radio, so that he would not miss 'Minnie's' program. But the minute 'Minnie' started her song 'Tinkle' about faced, and fairly flew to the back of his cage.

"I wish I knew how 'Minnie' is made to sing on request," Mr. Burgess pondered. "That to me is quite wonderful. 'Tinkle' sings only when he is moved and for the life of me I don't know how to move him when he has made up his mind contrarily."

Foreign Policy Speakers Debate Trend in China

A suggestion by John King Fairbank, instructor in history at Harvard University, that China may become a fascist state was disputed by a Chinese consul and a Chinese author at the Foreign Policy Association meeting Saturday afternoon.

On the contrary, asserted Tsune-Chi Yu, Chinese consul general in New York, and Ch'ao-Ting Chi, China is fast becoming as great a democracy in the Orient as the United States is in the Occident.

As first speaker on the program, Mr. Fairbank developed his theory by considering China's course in history. Since 600 A. D. China has been ruled by five dynasties, he said. In the transition from one dynasty to the next, the country has experienced agrarian revolts, uprisings by the peasants against the landed aristocracy, with the peasant class periodically seizing ownership of the land. Since 1900, end of the last dynasty, said Mr. Fairbank, China has once again been in a period of transition.

But in this period, he contended, the transition was halted by the advent of Western influence, economic and political.

Thus the revolt of 1926 was not borne by the peasants alone, but by a new industrial middle class as well. And this revolt, fomented by the ancient problem—ownership of land—and fostered by the modern problem—industrial expansion—marked a truly great change in China's course, Mr. Fairbank continued.

So it is that under Chiang Kai-shek, "the strong man," the Government must once again find a solution of the land problem to benefit the peasant class, he said. This step will in turn lead to industrial expansion, for the peasants, enriched by control of the land, will will be able to absorb the products of expanding industry, he asserted.

"There must be some sort of liquidation of the land holders' class," Mr. Fairbank concluded. "And this is likely to be established by a proletariat military state, fascist in method, to protect the interests of the middle class."

In reply Tsune-Chi Yu declared that the many political upsets in China in the past 25 years were merely "by-products of progress," and that today "China is fertile for democracy."

In the last 25 years, said this speaker, China has paid its price in revolt for the transformation of the nation from dynastic rule to a republic of the people. "Never," he said, "has China been so united and so strong as today."

Also replying directly to Mr. Fairbank was Ch'ao-Ting Chi, third speaker of the afternoon, a member of the Chinese delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations at the Yosemite, last year.

"There is no possibility of a fascist government for China," he said. "China is marching straight toward a democracy."

As proof of this assertion the speaker pointed to the peaceful settlement of the Canton dispute and of the recent kidnaping of Chiang Kai-shek.

This latter affair, he said, "marked the first time that public opinion had forced peaceful settlement of a public dispute, especially when the whole country is faced with an external enemy."

"Modification and liberalization of the Chinese communistic policy—the tendency of a joint effort with the Nanking Government to meet the Japanese invasion—is a stabilizing situation," he said.

"China on the east and the United States on the west," he concluded, "will make the Pacific safe for democracy."

What's Going On in the Arts

Marian Anderson

Five years ago on an April night, a modest young contralto gave a recital in Symphony Hall. It was evident that the future held success for her. Yesterday afternoon she returned to Symphony Hall to sing a program which entirely justified the faith of her friends. Marian Anderson is now a well-poised, technically secure singer with a voice of remarkable range and expressiveness. Kosti Vehanen was the pianoforte accompanist.

It was an interesting list of songs which Miss Anderson set before her audience, which completely filled the hall, and in the singing of her program she revealed herself an artist of exceptional stature. Mistress of an entrancing legato, her singing of the Bach "Bist du bei mir" will remain long in the memory. So also will her complete control of nuance be remembered in Schubert's "Der Doppelgänger." Only a voice with the wide range of hers could have compassed the unreasonable aira from "Le Prophète," which she sang with disarming ease. Perhaps the most unusual song on the program was "Come Away, Death," by Sibelius, which one listener would gladly have heard again. Lightness and fleetness was displayed in the singing of Respighi's "Pioggia," during which Mr. Vehanen was at his best. There were encores, of course, and in them the singer allowed herself the luxury of an out-and-out humor which we had not suspected.

G. M. S.

Civic Symphony Orchestra

The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor, gave a concert at Jordan Hall last night. The program included one "First Performance" and two works labeled "First time in Boston." The latter included a violin concerto, in G major, by Haydn, with Rebecca Dulfer as soloist. It is a work of pleasant if not arresting qualities. It is evidently early Haydn, and in the limpid charm and the perpetual motion of its melodic line, as well as in its formal structure and in the character of its perfect cadences (particularly the final cadence of the third movement), there is something distinctly Handelian. Mrs. Dulfer's performance showed appreciation of the easy, flowing style best adapted to this kind of music, but was much marred, especially in the slow movement, by an exaggerated portamento.

Of two Fantasies (Op. 2) by Alan Scott Hovaness, a young composer living in Cambridge, who specializes in the musical description of New England landscapes, the first ("Monadnock") had not previously been performed. In it the woodwinds play a modal choral theme, the strings relieve them with a short and lively fugato, after which the choral theme returns, heavily orchestrated in brass. The composer's intention, as stated in the program notes, was to pay "a tribute to the solitary grandeur of the mountain," and a suggestion of bleakness and pomp combined does emanate from this music. Still more impressionistic is the second of the two Fantasies, "Boreas and Mt. Wildcat," which has been played at the "Pops." It contains an effective orchestral wind storm and a "Mazurka-like movement" that sounds much more Indian than Polish. As a whole, Mr. Hovaness's music is shortwinded and lacking in adequate development. Thematically, too, it is of uneven quality and inconsistent in style. But the later work is far superior to the earlier.

Vandamm Studio

John Gielgud as Hamlet

The Production Will Tenant the Shubert Theater for a Single Week Beginning Next Monday

A suite from the ballet, "The Christfas Tree," by Rebikoff (1886-1920), containing a Waltz, a Dance of the Gnomes, a Dance of the Clowns, a Dance of the Chinese Dolls, etc., might once have been useful as musical background to a ballet-divertissement; its various movements were all thoroughly "characteristic," but, as music, uninteresting and repetitious, despite the composer's utilization of a good part of the impressionist vocabulary.

The concert had begun with Beethoven's Overture to "Fidelio." It ended with two excerpts from Schubert's Rosamunde" and Delibes's overture to "Le Roi l'a dit."

The orchestra's playing, despite flaws here and there, was excellently disciplined, and a tribute to Mr. Wagner's training of this semi-amateur organization, as well as to his alert and capable conducting. The audience was appreciative.

S. S.

The Dance—New Directions

Hans Wiener's new dances, presented at the Music Lovers' Club Bohemian Tea in Pioneer Hall Saturday afternoon, show new directions in his work. There is more variety to his choregraphy, more verve to his dancing—evidences of a renewal within him.

His "Architectural Suite" in three parts is well constructed for its purpose. That is, without emotional content, dealing wholly in terms of motor patterns, it makes these patterns interesting in themselves.

The first part, "Line Drawing," is done by an ensemble of four men: "The figures assert their individuality but find their strength to lie in unified action." Estelle Kibbe (Nina Dale), Kathryn Pope and Dorothy Sammis dance the "Dimensional Fugue:" "Each figure, moving in a separate inner dimension, is unable to find contact with the other, in spite of the close spatial relationship." A "Contemporary Square Dance" brings the two units together: "The force of unified action overpowers the figures moving in separate dimensions." The complications of the "Dimensional Fugue" give it primary importance.

Mr. Wiener is fortunate in having so accomplished a pianist and musician as Ruth Culbertson. Having studied Mr. Wiener's dance technique with him, she is well equipped to write dance music for him. Her score for the "Architectural Suite" is a genuine reinforcement. The little inhabited field of the composer-accompanist lies wide open before her.

"Turnstyle," which opened the program, is another example of linear and spatial relationships, introducing spiral movement. The music is by Leona Tompkins.

Mr. Wiener has not entirely overcome his tendency to square-cut rhythms, to insensitive repetitions. Everything is done pretty well on the beat, without subtle accents or surprise attacks. But the repetitions in his new compositions are more varied than in last season's "Emmeleia," where the continuation of the expected becomes monotonous.

In his solo suite "Progression," Mr. Wiener's "Dance of the Casual" is animated with a new technic. The "Dance of Restraint" in neo-Spanish costume (music from De Falla) is a successful study in inhibition and introspection. The closing "Dance of Release" needs more working over, to comport with the program note.

"Emmeleia," "Bydlo" (Ox Cart) from "Pictures at an Exhibition," and the fairy ballet "The Princess and the Frog King," were the other dances on the program. The performance of "Bydlo" was especially notable for its precision. The four men who danced it revealed a background of rigorous training. "Bydlo" is satisfactory, in spite of its squareness, its unexciting symmetry, because it is not literal. Without being actually descriptive, it depicts the qualities of the ox cart, the heaviness, the slow, lumbering motion.

Mr. Wiener has been looking around him, opened up to outside influences. It is a healthful sign.

M. L.

Bartlett-Robertson

For the second time this season a Boston audience enjoyed the art of Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, duo-pianists, who were heard in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon.

There are certain combinations of items in pianoforte literature, either in the original or in transcription, which in performance acquire an importance far in excess of their worth. The program offered by these English pianists was not exciting in itself, but through personal charm and admirable co-efficiency at the keyboard they held the attention of a large audience. Of the listed works, the Mozart Fantasia for a Mechanical Organ and the Saint-Saëns Variations on a Theme of Beethoven were the items most worthy the talents of the artists. The almost flawless technique of the pair and their impeccable taste in the presentation of a program place these artists in a strong position. They do not attempt to confuse or confound but are content to offer beautiful playing in an unaffected manner. The supplementary concert demanded by the audience proved more meaty than the one chosen for performance.

G. M. S.

Parking Meters In Providence; Protests Voiced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1—Garage and public parking space proprietors today prepared for new high levels in their business as the Bureau of Police began installing parking meters along the curbings of this city's downtown district today.

When the motorists of Providence drive into the shopping areas tomorrow, they will be confronted by 250 parking meters requiring one nickel for every 15-minutes parking at the curb. All excepting 85 of the machines were in place today, but the new system will not be officially launched until Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the police prepared themselves with "blue tags" to place on the cars of overtime parkers. Opposition to the Park-o-Meter plan took steps to check the proposed extension of the Park-o-Meter plan to Westerly and Woonsocket.

Opposition is led by the Automobile Club of Rhode Island on the grounds that the meters constitute an "illegal tax on the motorist."

None of the machines will be placed in Olneyville, where business men have notified commissioners that the Park-O-Meters would not be tolerated.

Police officials anticipated that efforts would be made to test regulations in view of the decision handed down by an Alabama court which ruled the use of the machines illegal.

Shipping Resumed To Pacific Coast

Freight for shipment to the strike-bound Pacific coast—the first to move out of Boston by regular intercoastal steamer in three months—began pouring into the terminals of the American Hawaiian and the Luckenbach Lines at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, today. The ban on receiving of freight was lifted by steamship officials when word was received that settlement of the long-drawn-out maritime strike on the Pacific coast appears certain.

Freight cars and motor trucks began rolling onto the pier today with wire and steel products from the Worcester district; paper and paper products from Maine; toys from central Massachusetts; textile piece goods from mill centers all over New England, blankets from woolen centers, and similar items.

Manufacturers and shippers hail the prospect of resumption of sailings as restoring low-cost transportation for their products. Since the strike completely tied up regular intercoastal steamers, three of which were out of commission at Boston, a considerable volume of freight moved in both directions via the Morgan Line between Boston and Galveston, thence by rail to California, Oregon or Washington. This method of shipping was substantially cheaper, skippers explain today, than moving goods across the continent all-rail, but it is more costly than the all-water route.

Steamer Arizonan, tied up at South Boston since late October, is being prepared for sea and is expected to sail next Saturday, with Capt. H. W. Dowling on the bridge. The steamers William Luckenbach and Dorothy Luckenbach are also expected to move within a few days.

Meantime, Commonwealth Pier is still cluttered up with quantities of wool, discharged from ships at that pier because of the scarcity of space to handle the record movement of wool to this port. Now that the intercoastal lines are to resume operations, pier authorities are planning quick dispatch of remaining lots of wool, to clean up the pier for its regular tenants.

Fin. Com. Files Annual Report

In its annual report to the Legislature today the Finance Commission of Boston reviewed its investigations of 1936 and re-iterated its numerous suggestions made to Mayor Mansfield on matters of municipal policy.

The Finance Commission's report in part told the Legislature:

1. That the city should bring suit in the courts to recover from city contractors large sums of money which it alleges were paid illegally for the removal of snow.

2. That the city should continue to hold up $81,654 until coal dealers could prove their right to payment for delivery of alleged "fire-proof" coal to welfare recipients.

3. That the commission had objected, during the year, to a policy of the Public Works Department of giving work to "favored contractors" without advertising bids; that one firm got 137 contracts totaling $106,000.

No comment was made in the report on the bill filed with the Legislature calling for abolition of the Finance Commission.

Out of its appropriation of $50,000 for last year, the commission saved $2591, returned to the city treasury.

Bermuda to Aid Victims of Flood

Passengers arriving today on the Canadian National's Lady Hawkins said a committee has been organized in Bermuda to raise money for the relief of destitute families in the inundated Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The wife of the Governor General of Bermuda is head of the fund committee.

Station WTAG Starts Radiocasting With Towers Wired on Ground System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 1—Beginning this week, WTAG, the radio station owned and operated by the Worcester Telegram and the Evening Gazette, steps up its power from 500 to 1000 watts, and begins broadcasting from its radio transmission plant, completed at a cost of $100,000, in the town of Holden, seven miles from here. The studios and offices will continue to be located at the Franklin street headquarters of the papers.

The plant employs an antenna system with three directional towers designed to intensify the station's service to listeners. No overhead wires connect the towers. Twenty-four miles of copper wire and buried in the ground. The wires radiate out from the base of the steel towers, in the pattern of the spokes of a wheel. This combination of ground and antenna systems gives WTAG a system matched perfectly with its frequency of 580 kilocycles. When a listener is in the station's ground-wave or primar yares, neither lightning nor electrical discharge from household electrical appliances can do much damage to the quality of reception.

The towers, which stand out as a landmark, weigh a total of 40 tons, exclusive of the concrete bases. Two are 360 feet in height, while the third is 260 feet. Conforming with the rules of the Airways Division of the Department of Commerce, the towers are painted in alternate tripes of international aviation orange and white, and are lighted at their tops by powerful beacons, while the sides are lighted by six 100-watt beacons.

Work on Hurley's Office Progresses

Reconstruction work in progress now in the Governor's office in the State House will be completed in about a month. The reception room is being divided by a partition into two separate sections. The one in the rear will be occupied by William L. Reed, secretary to the executive council, who has worked in the reception room for several years without any protection from crowds going and coming.

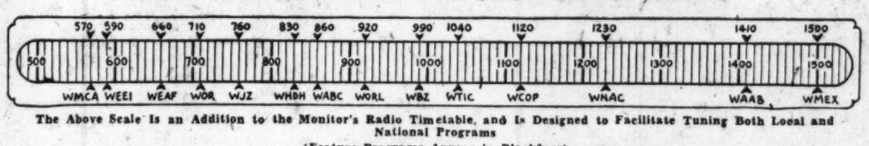
In place of the archway between the Governor's outer office and the reception room, a door will be constructed. Its design will resemble those prescribed by Charles Bulfinch when the State House was built in 1790.

Springfield Abandons 'Home Teachers' Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1—The Springfield School Committee has announced a decision to abandon its policy of giving preference to local residents in appointments to teaching positions, finding that this has brought "harmful reactions" in other cities and towns where Springfield persons were applicants for positions.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Rhythm Makers	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	"The Singing Lady": songs	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 "The Checker Board"	"The Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; orchestra;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth" sketch	Collegians; soloist	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Talk; Fisher's Orchestra	Sports reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Harvey and Dell"	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor": sketch	Talks by sports guides	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dave Schooler's Orchestra
7:30 Sportsman's Show talk	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Listen to This": soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, commentator	Studio reports	drama; orchestra	"Shadows of the Past"
8:00 Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Fibber McGee and Molly,"	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Red Nichols's Orchestra
8:30 Pick and Pat; Landt Trio	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	Richard Crooks, tenor; chorus;	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45 & White; Kreuger's Orch.	Sung": soloists; orchestra	orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 Radio Theater: Gary Cooper	National Forum: address, Sen-	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing":	"For Men Only": sketch
9:15 and Jean Arthur in "Mr.	ator William E. Borah	dramatic sketch	"For Men Only": sketch
9:30 Deeds Goes to Town"; Sid-	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous": symphonic and
9:45 ney Skolsky; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	choral music; soloists
10:00 Wayne King's Orchestra	American Red Cross program:	Lullaby Lady; male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15 Wayne King's Orchestra	outstanding radio, motion	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30 Talks, "Clarifying the Con-	picture and stage stars; pop-	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:45 stitution by Amendment"	ular orchestra	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	American Red Cross program:	Yankee News Service	"Pageant of Melody"
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	outstanding radio, motion	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"
11:30 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	picture and stage stars; pop-	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:45 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	ular orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; network feature program.

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum": sketch.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: music.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music presents piano recital.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Children's concert by Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Goossens, conductor.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon": serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
Shortwave		
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop."

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch": sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall: guest soloists; regular soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; speakers.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Today": soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orchestra; sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Judy Garland, Fred Lawrence, soloists.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang: variety; popular orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Sidewalk Interviews": Wallace Butterworth and Parks Johnson.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Building Literature": "Treasure Island."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Francia White, soprano; Trudy Woods, soprano; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College": Eddie Cantor; Gertrude Niesen; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orchestra.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Canadiens hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.

10:00 WOR, Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.

10:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 4; closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Paintings of Egyptian subjects by Joseph Lindon Smith. Special exhibition of musical instruments (newly opened gallery). Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission 25c. Music on week days 2:45. Sunday, from 1 to 4. Admission free. Music at 2.

Bell & Fletcher—Exhibition of paintings by Paula Eliasoph. Through Feb. 20.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9-5; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Exhibition of work for the Federal Art Project; "The Index of American Design," including Shaker Arts, Wood sculpture, Textiles. Through Feb. 10.

Yamanaka—Exhibition of old Japanese paintings, drawings and wood-cut prints.

Brattle Art Gallery, Cambridge—Exhibition of silhouettes by Mary Cracy; water colors by Jacques Messia.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of oil paintings of New England. Also original drawings by American artists.

The Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Exhibits of natural history ethnology, dolls, live museum.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of nineteenth and twentieth century color prints.

Foster Brothers — General exhibition of color prints.

Grace Horne Galleries — Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot; paintings by Karfiol, Kuniyoshi, Laurent, O'Keeffe, Sheeler and Marin. Also Mexican paintings by J. G. Rosenberg. Through Feb. 6.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of oils by Frank Hendry. Through Feb. 12.

Children's Art Center—Paintings by Aimee Lamb.

Goodspeeds—Exhibition of rare prints and paintings.

Twentieth Century Association — Water colors by Earl G. Manning. Through Feb. 4.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of paintings by Emma Fordyce Macrae (Mrs. Homer F. Swift). Also water colors by Thomas S. Baker. Through Feb. 6.

Boston Athenaeum—Color reproductions of Old Masters.

J. F. Olson & Co. — Exhibition of color prints and etchings.

Copley Society — Photographs by André Snow. Through Feb. 5.

Harley Perkins Gallery—Paintings by Oliver Chaffee. Through Feb. 27.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of original work by the members.

Doll & Richards—Paintings, water colors and prints by H. Dudley Murphy. Paintings by Stan Pociecha Poray.

Symphony Hall — Exhibition of musical prints lent by Donald B. Wilson. Through Feb. 6.

Twentieth Century Club—General exhibition by members of the Quincy Art Center. Feb. 7-28.

Newton Center Women's Club Art Gallery —Exhibition of "Coming Artists of Greater Boston." Through Feb. 12.

Guild of Boston Artists — Sculture by Amelia Peabody. Through Feb. 6.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	Feb. 2 (mid.)	Cherbourg	Feb. 8	Feb. 2, 4:00 pm	Feb. 2, 8:00 pm
Pres. Harding	Feb. 3	Plymouth	Feb. 11	Feb. 2, 8:00 pm	Feb. 3, 8:00 am
Berengaria	Feb. 8	Cherbourg	Feb. 11	Feb. 4, 8:00 pm	Feb. 5, 8:00 am
*Paris	Feb. 6	Plymouth	Feb. 13	Feb. 5, 8:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 am
†Rex	Feb. 6	Gibraltar	Feb. 12	Feb. 5, 8:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 am
Cameronia	Feb. 6	Belfast	Feb. 14	Feb. 5, 10:00 am	Feb. 5, 7:00 pm
Hamburg	Feb. 6	Cherbourg	Feb. 14	Feb. 6, 1:00 pm	Feb. 6, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Santa Barbara	New York	Jan. 29	Jan. 29, 1:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.

*Except North Ireland, Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean Countries.

†Italy and Mediterranean Countries Only.

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WPA Opera Launches an Experiment in 'Lyric Theater'

'Jack and the Beanstalk' promises a new technique to mark the opening of the Boston season of Federal opera—Its director discusses the undertaking and its significance

Isaac Van Grove
Director of the Experiment

Edmond Boucher
"Giant" in the Production

By a Staff Photographer
Principal Figures in "Jack and the Beanstalk"
Below—Eugene Conley, "Jack" in the Cast of the Gruenberg Opera

Probably neither the thousands of miles traveled by Isaac Van Grove to prepare for the Boston premiere of Louis Gruenberg's "Jack and the Beanstalk" nor the height of that miraculous legume itself could half equal Mr. Van Grove's enthusiasm for the "lyric theater" experiment which will be witnessed in Boston with the 1937 WPA opera season.

Mr. Van Grove is the musical director of "The Eternal Road," the Max Reinhardt Biblical spectacle currently in New York. This in itself is a full-time job. Yet, since last November, the stocky conductor has been shuttling between Boston and New York to help prepare a week of Federal Music Opera whose first session at the Boston Opera House, from Feb. 2 to 6, will include Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" as well as the Gruenberg work.

The director was found at the "break" of a recent rehearsal reviewing the workout with his aides-de-camp—Norman Arnold, stage manager of the productions, and A. Buckingham Simson, WPA choral director, who will wield the baton for the performance of "Pagliacci."

The practice session had been long and arduous. After putting 70 musicians and more than 100 singers through their paces, Mr. Van Grove kept his stage manager's pencil flying with notations on the production.

New Opera Technique

Yet with hardly a pause for breath, he greeted the interviewer, dismissed the minutiae of putting on a couple of operas and launched into the whole subject of the "lyric theater" movement. Mr. Van Grove's dynamic energy seems to rise, phoenix-like, from the fire of his own enthusiasm.

One gathered that the "lyric theater" is a new opera technique—a development so important and so far-reaching, Mr. Van Grove believes, that he has been eager to donate his time, not to mention his carfare, to further it.

By way of a foreword, the drector stated that with the motion picture able to capture the ultimate in realism, the legitimate stage will have to find some new form of expression. As an indication of the present trend, Mr. Van Grove cited both "Johnny Johnson," recent Group Theater production, and "The Eternal Road." The former was a satirical folk play, the latter is a religious drama. It is from such themes that the new "lyric theater" will find its material, its inspiration and its means of attracting the public.

"We cannot go begging for attention," he said. "We must arouse interest in the idea and sooner or later it will permeate the body politic. If experiments like the one we are trying in Boston are successful, Gruenberg, Wurt Weil (who wrote the music for "Johnny Johnson" and "The Eternal Road" and is now in Hollywood) and probably Deems Taylor will write an opera apiece for us free of charge."

Lawrence Tibbett is interested in the new idea and Mr. Van Grove hopes to get him to participate in some of the Federal Music experiments.

Old Conventions Declining

Besides his conviction that a vital "lyric theater" is sorely needed for artistic reasons, Mr. Van Grove confessed quite candidly that in the last analysis his interest is "purely selfish."

"I've been in opera for 15 years," he said. "During that time the old conventions of opera have declined. Unless a new and living lyric theater is born, fellows like me are going to be left out. There will be no field for our development."

The United States, he feels, is in the vanguard of musical progress. And the Federal Music projects are the most important thing that have happened to American music.

"Americans have such tremendous ideas," Mr. Van Grove continued, "but the opera we produce must be a living thing, not something kept alive by subsidy or purely as an educational venture. It must be something people will want."

In Mr. Van Grove's "lyric theater," the whole cast, from the lowliest second tenor to the prima donna is important. In point of fact, there is no such thing as a prima donna. The production is viewed as a whole, the principals are chosen from the chorus—in this case, the WPA singers—and the opera is used to express ideas through music rather than to show off certain vocal phenomena. All the action is gauged to the thought being expressed.

The custom of the leading tenor signaling like a rather awkward semaphore at stated intervals during his aria is just as absurd to Mr. Van Grove as it has been to thousands of "low-brows" for years. Only Mr. Van Grove is in a position to do something about it. In a "lyric drama" not only every little movement but every character, no matter how small, has a meaning.

"Jack and the Beanstalk" is, to quote Mr. Van Grove, "a morality play set to music." It has a definite theme: that human power and material riches are full of emptiness.

The philosophy of the author—John Erskine wrote the libretto—is expressed through the character of the cow, who is extremely skeptical and who scorns completely the vanities sought by ordinary romantic man, represented by Jack. The cow, by the way, is a baritone and one of the most important characters in the opera.

The sets and costumes, designed by Arthur Wilde of the Federal Art Project, are in keeping with the general spirit of the production. They express through symbols, color and architecture the general thought behind the words and music.

Technically, "Jack and the Beanstalk" will be the most ambitious undertaking of the local Federal Music project thus far. The opera is in 14 scenes and in order to make it as nearly continuous as possible, a "jackknife stage" is being used. This means that there are actually two stages on rollers which are used alternately. As soon as one is placed in position, the 16 stagehands immediately begin setting up the other.

While Mr. Van Grove was talking, the musicians and singers began to return to their places. The conductor ascended the podium, tapped patiently for quiet with his baton, and finally the rehearsal recommenced. There were frequent interruptions in the complicated music as the conductor reiterated instructions to singers and players. Typical was his remark to the Giant after a long explanation that all action should merely be the outward expression of inward feelings.

"Remember," cautioned Mr. Van Grove, "you're nothing but a big, overgrown corporation."

Neon Lighting In Every House Forecast Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1—Neon bulbs, now used extensively in advertising and street lighting, will soon be in common use in every home, according to Dr. Saul Dushman of the General Electric Research Laboratories.

In the current issue of the Journal of the Optical Society of America, he writes: "The familiar electric lamps now in use cannot be made more efficient because their filaments would melt instantly at higher temperatures. Neon-type lamps, now used for display purposes and highway lighting, have no filaments, but are filled with gases which make it possible to utilize most of their energy in the production of light of high efficiency. In the common electric bulb a considerable amount of energy is lost in heat.

"At present the best of the tube-type lamps are from two to three times as efficient as ordinary electric lamps, but in their existing form they are not suited for the usual purposes of illumination. However, the promise of lamps for various household and industrial lighting requirements lies in research now going on which will lead to light sources of even higher efficiency and also to devices which are more convenient for general use.

Dr. Dushman himself is responsible for many of the new developments. As a side product of his researches, he has invented devices that are used by scientists in high-vacuum research the world over.

January Warm But No Record Set for Boston

As January was relegated to the musty, dusty files of "has-beens" in the office of the weather bureau, Bostonians seemed cynically retrospective on the abnormal weather conditions which have prevailed.

For, on looking back over the past 31 days, it has been only those who exult in mild temperatures that the weather seemed to have pleased. Boston, hub of a section noted for its abundance of snow, ice and frosty temperatures during this time of the year, has only had crocuses, pansies and pussywillows to offer to unsatisfied winter-sports enthusiasts.

There was practically no snow during the month; the weather bureau recorded little more than two inches. And not even a record was left to ease a sportsman's irritation at the season's seeming unreasonableness—there have been five other years in which less snow has fallen. The record still stands at three tenths of an inch in 1913.

And while historically chilly New England has been enjoying the third warmest January on record, the Pacific coast, notably summer's winter resort, has shivered under unprecedentedly low temperatures. For days the temperatures in Los Angeles and San Francisco were lower than those of Boston, which has maintained a daily temperature of 10 degrees above normal. The daily average temperature was 38 degrees in Boston, with the ninth taking honors for the highest—64. The coldest day was the 28th, when the mercury fell to 15.

C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 9)

ments were representatives of the Marine, Firemen and Oilers' Union, the Journeymen Barbers' Union, as yet a supporter of the craft organization plan. Leaders of the Socialist Party and those directly connected with Communist organizations also stood by; but they made no effort to take part in proceedings.

The plan, as outlined by Chairman Sylvia, provides for the establishment of a bureau comprising speakers in various languages who will visit fraternal, political and social organizations. The orators will be accompanied by members of the executive committee, who will distribute pledge cards.

Protection Through Societies

It was reported that several French Canadian clubs had been visited in Central Falls.

"People who work in industry belong to societies and clubs, and we hope to reach them in these circles where they will be protected," Mr. Sylvia said.

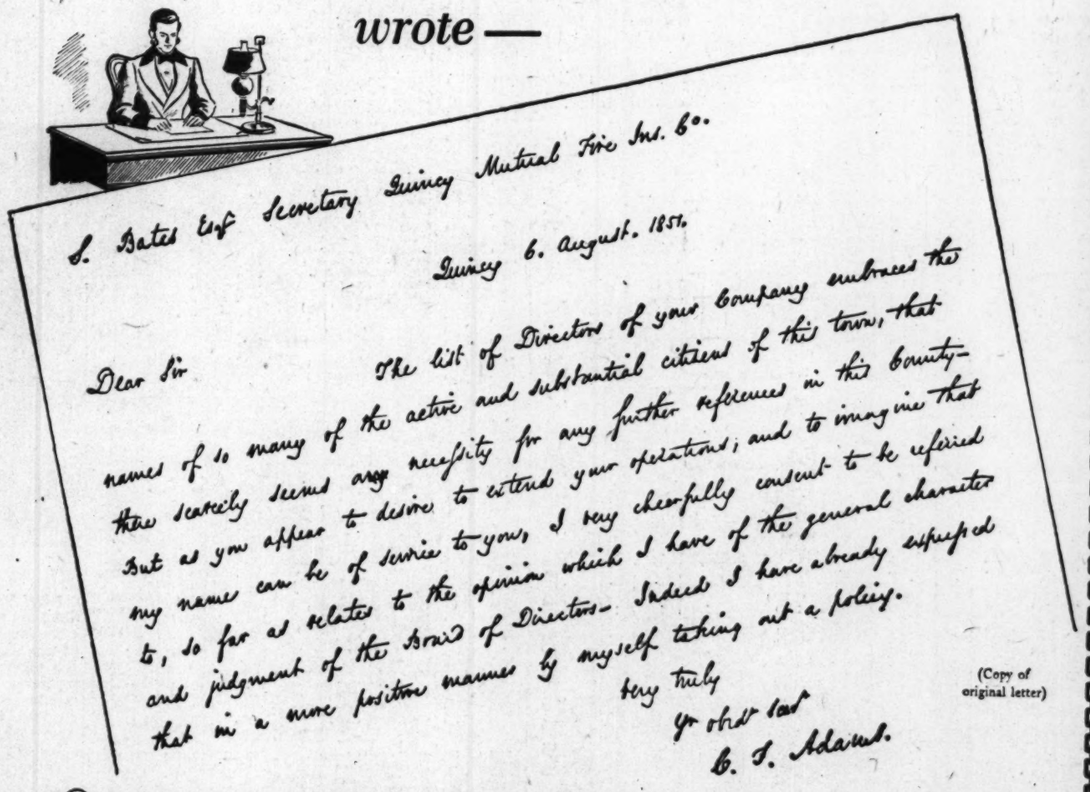
He also disclosed that as soon as sufficient numbers in each plant have signed pledge cards, they will be formed into a unit in their respective shops. He added that when the unit is formed, "it will have sufficient economic force to protect its members and enforce its demands, and there will be little opportunity to blacklist the leaders."

The council explained it expected to convert workers to the C. I. O. through radio programs which will be broadcast over Providence stations. But the first thing the council intends to do is to make peace with the police, so that "we will not be driven out of our meeting places" or prevented from addressing public gatherings on the Lewis C. I. O. program.

A resolution providing for this procedure was passed after delegates had reported that the police of Central Falls has interfered with pickets in front of a ladies' garment shop where a strike is in progress. It was said also that police had prevented a meeting of a so-called "liberal group" in the same city by revoking a permit for a special motion picture showing.

"Why wait until the eleventh hour before we have an understanding with the police? Now is the time to act if we want to reach a satisfactory understanding," the representative of the United Mine Workers warned.

In 1851 CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS I *wrote—*



S. Bates Esq Secretary Quincy Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

Quincy 6. August. 1851.

Dear Sir

The list of Directors of your Company embraces the names of so many of the active and substantial citizens of this town, that there scarcely seems any necessity for any further references in this County—But as you appear to desire to extend your operations, and to imagine that my name can be of service to you, I very cheerfully consent to be referred to, so far as relates to the opinion which I have of the general character and judgment of the Board of Directors—Indeed I have already expressed that in a more positive manner by myself taking out a policy.

Very truly
Yr obdt Svt
C. F. Adams.

(Copy of original letter)

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PATRONS SELDOM THINK OF SANITATION IN TAXICAB UPHOLSTERY . . . yet several City Health Departments consider it so vital they have imposed upholstery restrictions to protect public health. IN NEW YORK, FOR EXAMPLE, Standard Taxicab specifications require

UPHOLSTERY: No upholstery . . . shall be permitted in any licensed taxicab unless it shall be made of leather, or similar non-absorbent washable material.
New York City Police Regulation

DR. HERMAN N. BUNDENSEN, PRESIDENT OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF HEALTH, reports that tests made in the Chicago laboratories showed the average bacterial count in fabricated materials to be over four times greater than in leather materials. This proves leather or imitation leather more sanitary than fabric.

DR. M. J. ROSENAU, DIRECTOR OF THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital, world famous authority on bacteriology, has written three volumes on "Disinfection and Disinfectants" in which, regarding fabricated upholstery, he claims:

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Oils, Rubbers and Coppers Tilt Upward in Today's Trading

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Selective Buying Pushes Up Many Issues in Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Selected oils, rubbers, coppers and specialties tilted upward in today's stock market, but many other issues were unable to put on advancing steam.

Buying impetus was greatest in the first hour. Thereafter selling cropped up here and there and trading activity dwindled. Gains were in the majority near the final period. Transfers were around 2,400,000 shares.

Motor Issues Improve

General Motors was down nearly a point as the company went into court to press its eviction plea against sit-down strikers. Chrysler and Nash-Kelvinator improved moderately.

Shares of Allied Chemical, J. I. Case and Lima Locomotive pushed up 3 to 5 points each. Lesser improvement was shown by Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone, Anaconda, Kennecott, Inspiration, Miami, Cerro de Pasco, Standard Oil of N. J., Union Oil of California, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Safeway Stores, National Biscuit, American Can, Westinghouse, American Locomotive, Gulf States Steel, National Steel, General Electric, Union Carbide, Pressed Steel Car, Follansbee Bros., Container Corp., Loew's, Gillette, Crown Zellerbach, Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt and Pittsburgh United.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Paramount, Santa Fe and Baltimore & Ohio. The utilities held to a restricted groove.

Stocks of Warren Bros. suffered a sharp setback when the company filed a voluntary plea for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

U. S. Bonds Lower

Although U. S. Government bonds worked a little lower in quiet trading today following the boost in member banks' reserve requirements, dealers said buying interest was developing.

Around mid-day limited losses ruled in Treasury 2¾s of 1951 and 1954 and the 3⅜s of 1947. The 3¼s of 1946 improved a little. The 2⅞s, normally an active issue, did not change hands until shortly before noon—and then at an advance of around 5-32s.

Dealers said the government sector took the rise of 33 per cent in bank reserves in stride and reported that some mild demand was beginning to dribble in from banks and insurance companies which have stood on the sidelines in recent weeks.

Low-yield corporate obligations were a trifle lower in some instances but this trend was not uniform. Investment circles ventured the opinion a little liquidation may have been prompted by the Federal Reserve board's effort to tighten money and the first repercussions of that step—a slight firming of bankers' acceptance rates.

Slight losses in American Telephone 3¼s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s and St. Paul 5s contrasted with modest gains in Great Northern 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

Warren Bros. 6s dropped about 7 points on voluntary filing of a petition under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Manati Sugar 7½s declined more than 3 on small volume.

The foreign list was quiet and steady, marked by slight gains in Poland 6s, Milan 6½s, Belgium 6s and Colombia 6s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — The stock market closed steady, with demand shifting to the oil, gold mining and copper groups. Gilt-edged securities and foreign bonds rose sharply following Chancellor Hitler's speech, which was favorably received. Industrials were in good demand and United States Steel was one of the strong trans-Atlantic issues. Home rails moved higher.

Paris — Prices were mixed at the closing of the Bourse, with international shares selling lower. Rentes finished the day with net losses of 25 to 50 centimes, while Bank of France stock advanced 415 francs. Royal Dutch, Suez Canal and Canadian sold at higher quotations.

Liverpool — A better milling demand from the United Kingdom, coupled with Spanish buying, helped prices to advance as much as 2d., but a partial reaction took place and prices closed ⅝d. to 1⅜d. higher. Speculative buying of cotton was influenced by less reassuring flood news from the Mississippi valley, and prices closed unchanged to 3 points lower.

Boston Stocks

February 1, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt pf	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
..	Am Pneumt 1st pf	26	26	26	28
8.75	Bos & Albany	144½	144½	144½	144¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	66½	66½	66½	66½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	38⅛	37½	38⅛	38
..	Bos & Me A pf	12	12	12	12
..	Bos & Me st A pf	14⅞	14	14⅞	14½
..	Bos & Me st B pf	16	16	16	16½
.84	Bos Pers Prop	16½	16¼	16½	16½
..	Copper Range	14¾	14	14½	14¼
6.00	East Gas & F pf	68¼	68	68¼	67¼
4.50	East Gas&F pr pf	75½	75½	75½	74½
..	East Mass St pf A	6¾	6½	6½	6¼
..	Eastern SS	11½	11½	11½	11
8.00	Edison Elec	159	158	158	158½
1.00b	Employer's Group	23	22¾	23	23
2.50a	First Nat Stores	49	48¾	49	48½
..	Gilchrist	14	14	14	14
..	Helvetia Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
.60	Loew's Boston	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
..	Maine Cent	14½	13	14½	12¾
..	Maine Cent pf	42½	40⅝	42½	40½
..	Mass Util Assoc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1.50a	Mergenthaler	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53½
..	Narr Rac A	7	7	7	7¼
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	137¾	137½	137½	137¾
..	Nor Butte	1	98c	98c	1
1.15a	Old Dominion	1	1	1	1
..	Quincy Min	8	8½	8½	8
.40	Shawmut Assoc	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
4.00b	Torrington	96½	96½	96½	96
1.00	Un Twist Drill	26	25⅛	26¼	25⅝
2.50a	Unit Shoe M*	95⅛	94	94	97¼
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	45	44½	44½	45½
..	Utah Apex	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
..	Utah M & T	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
..	Venez Hold	2	2	2	1½
..	Warren Bros	11	6½	7	10⅝

*—Ex-dividend. a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Socony's Employment Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—J. A. Brown, president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., reported the number of the company's employees increased 3.79 per cent during the past 12 months and total pay rolls increased 11.3 per cent.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1937 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Feb. 1	Last Jan. 30
67	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	66½	65½	65½	65¾
18⅛	15	Adams Express(2.55b)	18	17⅞	18	18
27⅝	25⅛	Adams Millis (¼b)	27½	27	27½	26¾
36	33½	Addressograph (1)	33⅝	33	33⅝	34⅛
4⅝	3½	Advance Rumely	4	4	4	4
80¼	75	Air Reducation (1¶)	76	75½	76	75½
5¼	4	Airway Elec App	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15⅛	14¾	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	14⅝	14½	14½	14½
4⅝	4	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
49¼	43¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	46	45½	45½	46
44	44	Alleghany pf xw (h)	44	43½	43½	..
47⅛	42¼	Alleghany pr pf (h)	42½	42¼	42¼	40½
40½	36⅛	Allegheny Steel (1.65)	41½	40¼	40½	40½
238⅝	225	Allied Chem (6)	242	237	240	236
33⅛	30⅝	Allied Mills (½b)	31¼	31	31	31⅛
17⅞	16⅛	Allied Stores	17½	17	17⅛	17
84¾	81	Allied Stores pf (5)	81¾	81½	81½	..
83⅝	76	Allis Chalmers (1½¶)	78	77½	77⅝	78
39¾	30⅛	Alpha Port Cem (1)	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	39⅛
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather (3)	7⅛	7	7	7
48¾	34¼	Amal Leather pf	44	43¾	43¾	..
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	95	95	95	95¼
41⅞	38⅝	Am Bank Note (1¶)	39	38⅞	38⅞	39¼
74	66	Am Bank Note pf (3)	73½	73½	73½	..
121	109⅝	Am Can (4¶)	109½	107	109	108
174	168	Am Can pf (7)	167	167	167	168
64⅞	56	Am Car & Fdry	66	64½	66	64½
96½	93¼	Am Car & Fdry pf	97	97	97	..
80	72	Am Chain (1b)	78	76¼	78	..
16¾	13⅝	Am Colortype	18	17	17⅞	16¾
28¾	26⅝	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	..
33⅝	29¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	32¾	31¾	32	32
99	96½	Am Crys Sug 1 pf (6)	97½	97½	97½	..
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic T	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13
17	13	Am European	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	12¼	11⅞	11¾	12¼
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pow pf	64⅛	64	64	64
58⅞	49	Am & For Pow 6	53	53	53	53
38½	20¼	Am & For Pow 2 pf	33½	32½	32½	33½
20⅝	18	Am Hawaiian (1)	20⅝	20	20⅝	20⅛
9¼	6½	Am Hide & L	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
51¼	47	Adm Home Pr (2.40¶)	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	..
4	2⅛	Am Ice	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
25¾	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2)	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
16	13⅝	Am International (.40b)	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
53⅞	43	Am Locomotive	55½	53½	55½	53½
121½	114	Am Loco pf (3g)	121½	121½	121½	121¼
13⅝	11⅜	Am Mach & Met (.60)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	60½	60½	60½	60½
129½	129½	Am Metal 6% (16g)	129½	129½	129½	..
67⅛	64	Am News (3)	64	64	64	..
16½	11⅞	Am Power & Lt	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞
72½	67¼	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
87⅛	79	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	81¼	81	81¼	81½
29	24⅞	Am Radiator (.60¶)	29¼	29	29¼	29
35¾	33⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	35	35	35	35⅛
24¾	32	Am Safety Razor (2¶)	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛
26⅝	23⅛	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25½
45	41	Am Shipbuilding (2)	43¾	43	43¾	44
98⅝	90½	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	93⅝	90½	93⅝	90¼
154	154	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	151½	151½	151½	..
107	105	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106¼	106⅛	106¼	..
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	69	68½	68¾	68⅝
115	111½	Am Steel F pf (7)	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	25½	25½	25½	..
56⅞	52¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53¼	52	52	52¾
25⅞	23⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	25½	25½	25½	24⅝
187	181¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	184¼	183½	184	183½
99¾	93¾	Am Tobacco (5)	99	99	99	99
99¾	95¼	Am Tabocco B (5)	99½	99	99½	99½
18⅜	16½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	18¾	18½	18⅝	17⅝
29½	25⅛	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	26½	26	26	26⅛
107	107	Am Wat 1pf (6)	107	106	107	..
14⅝	9⅝	Am Woolen	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
79	64	Am Woolen pf (4)	75	73⅝	73⅝	74½
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9¾	6¾	Am Wr P pf (h)	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅜
9	6⅜	Am Zinc Lead&S	8¼	7⅞	8	7¾
52	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	49¾	49	49¾	..
57½	52¾	Anaconda Cop (1¶)	54¾	53⅛	54⅝	53⅛
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.60)	23	23	23	23⅛
108½	106	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108¼	106½	107	106
45½	41	Archer Daniels (2¶)	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
10⅛	7	Armour Ill (b15c)	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9¼
90½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	89	89	89	..
65½	59½	Armstrong Cork (1½)	65⅝	64¾	65¼	65¼
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅝
22⅝	19⅛	Asso Dry Goods	21⅝	20¾	20¾	20
75⅝	69½	Atchison T&SF (2b)	73	72½	72¾	73¾
103	101	Atchison pf (5)	101⅞	101¾	101¾	..
48⅝	44½	Atl Coast Line (1b)	48⅝	47½	47½	47½
27⅝	25	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	26½	26½	26½	26½
115½	115½	Atl Refining pf (4)	115½	115½	115½	..
128¾	128¾	Atlas Powder pf (5)	128¾	128¾	128¾	..
18⅛	16	Atlas Tack (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝
33	30	Auburn Auto	35¼	33⅞	34¾	32½
9⅛	7⅛	Austin Nichols	9½	8⅞	9	9⅛
48½	39¼	Austin Nichols A	50	48½	48½	48½
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp Del	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
		—B—				
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco (h)	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅞
106½	86¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	106¾	106¾	106½	106½
9½	7¼	Baldwin Asd (h)	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
23¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	22½	22⅜	22½	22⅜
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Dhio pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¾
44¾	41	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44
106½	105	Bangor & A pf (5)	107⅛	106	106½	106½
42	40	Barker Bros pf (2¾)	29	28½	29	28⅞
34½	26⅛	Barnsdall A (10b)	35¼	33½	35	34
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	19¼	19	19	19¼
111	107¾	Beech-nut Pack (4¶)	107½	107	107½	..
14¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
28⅞	25	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27⅞	26	27⅛	27⅞
23⅞	22	Beneficial Ind Ln (45b)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
82¾	56½	Best & Co (2½)	58	58	58	..
81	73	Beth Steel (1½b)	83¾	82½	83	83
20	18⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¾	19½	19¾	..
127⅝	125	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	128	127⅛	128	127
38	33¼	Black & Decker (¼)	37	34	37	37
26⅜	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80)	26⅜	25⅞	26½	26
39	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	37	35	36	37½
45	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45
93	88	Bon Ami A (4)	92½	91	91	..
43⅝	43⅝	Bon Ami B (.62½b)	44	43⅝	44	..
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
80¾	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	80¼	79⅞	80	80
9⅜	8½	Boston & Maine	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
20⅜	16¾	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅜
57½	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	55½	55	55	55¾
49¾	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	49½	49⅜	49½	49½
47	42½	Bristol Myers (2.40¶)	46½	46½	46½	46¾
53	49½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	49¾	49½	49⅝	49¾
8	6⅜	Brooklyn Queens	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
38½	34¼	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	35	35	35	..
52¾	48½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50¼	50	50	50
24½	20¼	Brunswick Balke	22½	22	22	22¼
24	20	Bucyrus Erie	24⅞	24½	24¾	24½
11¼	9½	Budd Whee (.20b)	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
14⅜	12¼	Budd Mfg	13⅛	12⅞	13	13
45¼	34¾	Buard (1¾b)	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
59	51	Buova Watch	59¼	58	59	58
35	31⅜	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	33⅞	33¾	33¾	33½
11½	7⅛	Bush Term (h)	11½	10½	10½	11¼
37½	27	Bush Term deb (h)	37½	37¼	37½	37¼
41	24¼	Bush T Bdgs pf ct h	45¼	41¾	41¾	45
15⅛	13½	Buter (.60b)	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15
31	29¼	Buter pf (1½)	31⅛	30¾	30¾	31
8⅝	5⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05m)	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	6⅞
33	27¾	Byers	30⅝	30	30	30
91	84	Byers pf	87	85	85	87
30½	27	Byron Jackson (1¶)	28½	28½	28½	28⅝
		—C—				
46½	42¾	Calf Packing (2)	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	47
3¼	2⅝	Caahan Z & L	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
20⅛	15¼	Caumet & Heca (¾b)	18⅛	17¼	17⅝	17¼
33⅞	32¼	Campbe Wy & C (1¶)	33⅜	33	33	33⅜
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	29¾	29	29	29⅝
16⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
60	60	Cannon Mls (4b)	60¾	60¾	60¾	..
8¼	7	Carriers ⅞ Gen (.35a)	8	8	8	8
163¾	138	Case Thresh (4)	164½	161	162	160
98	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	100	99	99½	99
31⅝	26⅞	Celanese Corp (1½b)	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	30⅜
40¾	36½	Celotex Co	42½	42	41½	40¾
82½	78¾	Celotex Co pf (5g)	81	80	80	79
39¼	34½	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	34½	34½	34½	34¾
12⅝	8¾	Central Foundry	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
41⅞	37½	Central RR of NJ	39¾	39½	39¾	38
11½	10½	Century Ribbon	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
75¾	67½	Cerro de Pasco (4)	69½	69	69	68½
19¾	16¼	Certain-Teed	21½	21	21¼	21⅛
75¾	67⅞	Certain-Teed-pf (6)	74	73¼	73¼	74
52¾	35½	Champion P & F (1)	48½	48	48½	46½
89¾	85	Chesapeake Corp (3)	86	85¾	85¾	86
68¼	64⅝	Ches & Ohio (2.80¶)	64	63⅝	63⅞	63¾
3⅜	2¾	Chi & El Ill (h)	3	3	3	3
11½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅜
3½	2⅜	Chi & Gt West (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
16¾	13⅝	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15½	15	15	15
2½	2	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	2	2	2
5⅞	4¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
4⅜	3½	Chi & N'western (h)	4	4	4	4
15½	11½	Chi & N'west pf (h)	14⅛	14	14⅛	13⅞
32¼	23	Chi Pneu Tool	30	30	30	30
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
2¾	2¼	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
7⅜	6¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅞	6¼	6¼	..
8⅝	6⅞	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7	7	7	7¼
22	20½	Chickasha Cot O	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
15⅝	12½	Childs Company	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	14
51	46½	Chile Copper (1)	47	47	47	..
124½	110¾	Chrysler (12b)	125	123	123½	123¼
20¼	18⅞	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19⅞	19¼	19¼	20
86¾	85	City Ice & F pf (6½)	86	85¼	86	..
10⅝	9	City Stores	10⅛	9⅝	10	9¾
38⅛	32½	Clark Equipment (1.60¶)	36½	36	36¼	36
113	109½	Cleve El 1 pf (4½)	109½	109½	109½	..
37¾	35	Cleve Graph Br (2)	37	36¾	36¾	37
90½	78	Cluett Peabody (3)	86½	86⅞	86½	87
21⅝	19½	Colgate-Palm-P (½¶)	19¾	19½	19½	19⅝
104½	103	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103¼	103	103	..
61½	56	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	61½	60⅞	60⅞	61
47¾	44⅞	Colo Fuel & Iron	47	46	47	46¾
24⅝	21	Colo & Southern	22⅝	22½	22½	22
30	24¾	Colo & So 1pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
29	26⅝	Colo & So 2pf	26	26	26	..
20⅞	17⅝	Columbia Gas (.40b)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	18
108	103½	Columbia G pf A (6)	101½	101½	101½	..
39⅛	34⅝	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	36¾	36	36⅝	36¼
123¾	117¼	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	122	122	122	120¼
69¼	65⅞	Comm Credit (4¶)	65⅝	65¼	65½	65¼
80¼	73½	Comm Inv Tr (4¶)	77½	76½	77½	76½
21¼	18⅛	Comm Solvents (.60¶)	20¼	19¾	19⅞	19⅞
4⅛	3⅜	Comwith & So	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
41¼	36¾	Congoleum Nairn (1.60¶)	40⅞	39½	39½	39¾
17¼	13⅞	Conde Nast Pub	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	16⅞
75⅝	69	Comwith S pf (3)	68¾	68	68⅝	69
89⅛	89¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	91	89¼	91	89¼
18⅞	16⅞	Consol Cigar	17½	16⅞	17	16⅞
10	8⅛	Consol Coal vtc	9½	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝
40⅜	34⅛	Consol Coal pf vtc	38½	34⅛	37⅝	..
5⅝	5	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
18⅞	16⅞	Consol Film I pf (2g)	17⅛	17	17	17
49⅞	43⅝	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	46¾	46⅛	46⅛	46½
108	106	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107	107	107	107⅛
12⅝	9¼	Consol Laundries	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
17¼	15⅞	Consol Oil (.60¶)	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	16¾
14⅝	9	Consol Ry Cp pf	9⅝	9⅜	9¼	9⅝
1⅛	⅞	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
29⅜	20⅝	Container n (1.20)	30½	29	30	29
37⅝	29	Cont Baking A	35½	34⅞	35⅝	34
69⅝	61⅞	Cont Can (3¶)	63¼	62⅝	63	62
25⅝	20½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	25¾	24¾	24⅞	25
42⅝	39⅞	Cont Insurance (1.60)	41½	41	41⅛	41
3⅝	2⅞	Cont Motors	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
45¼	42¼	Cont Oil (1¶)	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	44⅛
32	26⅞	Cont Steel (1)	31	30⅞	31	31
72¼	63⅞	Corn Exchange (3)	74	72⅝	74	72
71⅛	67	Corn Products (3¶)	70⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70
8	6	Coty	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
64⅝	46	Crane Co	54	53⅛	54	52½
37	35¾	Cream of Wheat (2¶)	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Radio (1xb)	25	25	25	25⅝
93	74¼	Cron Cork & S (2)	92¾	92	92	92
47¼	45⅞	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	..
24⅝	17	Crown Zeller vtc	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	23½
59⅝	51	Crucible Steel	59⅛	58	58⅛	59¼
123	120¼	Crucible Steel pf (4¾g)	122	122	122	..
3	2½	Cuba Co	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
17⅝	13½	Cuba Ry pf	14⅝	14	14⅜	14⅝
14⅝	11⅝	Cuban Am Sug	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
117	115½	Cuban Am Sug pf	117	112	117	110
42¼	39⅜	Cudahy Packing (3½)	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
20½	18	Curtis Publishing	19¾	19	19¾	19⅛
109⅝	101⅝	Curtis Pub pf (7)	117	117	117	108⅛
7⅝	6½	Curtiss-Wright	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅝
22¼	19⅛	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	21⅜	21¼	21½	21⅜
86	80	Cushman 7% (3½)	85	85	85	85
87	82	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	85½	85½	85½	84
		—D—				
18½	17	Davega St (1)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
123½	104¾	Deere & Co	119½	117½	119	119
30½	29¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	30⅜	30½	30⅛	..
29	26½	Deisel W G (1¶)	27¾	27⅛	27½	28
9¾	7⅞	Denver R G pf (h)	8⅝	8	8⅝	8⅛
19⅝	17⅛	Del Lack & W	18¾	18	18⅞	18½
53¼	42⅛	Del & Hudson	50⅞	49⅞	50⅞	50
146½	142	Detroit Edison (4¶)	144¾	143½	144¾	142
68	61	Devoe & Ray A (3¶)	68	67½	68	67¼
28⅝	25	Distillers Cp Seag	25⅝	25¼	25½	25⅞
94½	91	Distillers pf ww (5)	91	90	90	..
51	47¾	Dome Mines (2¶)	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
10⅝	10⅝	Dominion Stores	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
34½	31	Diamond Match (.50b)	36	34½	35⅝	34
23½	20⅝	Dixie Vortex (1½)	22⅞	22½	22½	..
77¼	69¼	Douglas A	72¾	70	70⅞	72¼
55	50⅝	Dresser A (3b)	37¼	37¼	37¼	38¼
1⅜	¾	Duluth So Shore	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
3¼	2¼	Duluth So Sh pf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
8¼	7⅛	Dunhill Inter	7⅞	7½	7⅝	..
180½	169	du Pont de Nem (6.10e)	173½	171½	171½	172¾
115½	112½	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114¼	114	114¼	..
		—E—				
16⅜	11½	Eastman Roll Mill	15¾	15	15	15½
175½	167½	Eastman Kodak 5¶)	170	169½	170	..
35¾	32¾	Eaton Mfg (2¶)	35	35	35	35½
14⅛	11⅞	Eitington Schild	13⅜	13	13	13⅝
43⅝	38¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40¶)	43¼	42¾	42¾	42⅞
114	111	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	111½	111⅜	111½	111⅜
14¼	12	Elec Boat (.60e)	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13¼
6⅛	5⅛	Elec & Mus Ind (.18b)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
26⅝	21⅞	Elec Pow & Lt	22½	21⅞	22	22¼
87	80⅛	El Pw&L 6% pf	83½	83¼	83½	83
92¼	82	Elec Pow & L pf ($7)	85	83⅞	83⅞	85
44½	41	Elec Sto Battery (2¾e)	41⅞	41½	41½	41⅝
2	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
8	5⅛	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	7½	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞
29	26½	El Paso N Gas (1.60)	27½	27	27	27⅝
57½	55½	Endicott Johnson (3)	56½	56½	56½	56½
17¾	15⅜	Engineers Pub S	16	16	16	..
9¾	8¾	Equitable Off Bg (.10b)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
16¼	13⅞	Erie RR	15	15	15	15
30⅞	26¼	Erie RR 1pf	28¾	28	28½	28½
24¼	22	Erie RR 2pf	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22¾
14⅛	12⅜	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13½	13½	13½
32½	28⅛	Evans Products (1¶)	30⅝	30	30⅛	30½
6⅞	5	Exchange Buffet	6⅛	6	6	6½
		—F—				
5⅜	3½	Fairbanks Co	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
28	21½	Fairbanks pf	27	26½	26½	26½
71⅞	66	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	69	68	68	69½
70	59	Fajardo Sugar (2)	63	62	63	62
29¾	25⅝	Fed Lt & Trac	27½	27	27½	27¼
10⅝	8½	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
8¼	5½	Fed Screw W	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6	4⅜	Fed Water Serv	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
45⅝	42¼	Fidelity Ph F In (1.60¶)	43⅞	43	43⅞	44
35	32¾	Firestone T & R (2)	35½	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
50½	48⅝	First Nat Stores (2½¶)	48½	48½	48½	48½
44	41	Flintkote Co (1)	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
8⅞	6¾	Follansbee B (h)	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	8¾
54¾	47½	Food Mach n (1)	52	50⅝	52	50¼
53½	43	Foster-Wheeler	51¼	50½	50½	50
135	124	Foster-Wheeler pf	128	128	128	..
53	48	Florence Stove (4¼c)	54	53½	53½	53
32¼	26¾	Freeport Sulphur(1)	30⅝	29½	29⅞	29½
48½	41½	Fuller 2pf	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
		—G—				
33	26	Gamewell	31¼	31	31	..
19¼	15½	Gar Wood Ind (.55b)	19½	18⅞	18⅞	18¾
15⅛	12½	Gen Am Inv (¾b)	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅝
79	70½	Gen Am Trans (3e)	79	78	79	79
19½	16¾	Gen Baking (.60¶)	18⅛	17½	18	17½
13⅝	11	Gen Bronze	12¾	12¼	12⅝	12¼
29½	25⅞	Gen Cable	28½	27⅞	28¼	28
60½	54	Gen Cable A	57¼	56½	56½	56½
52¼	49½	Gen Cigar (4¶)	50	50	50	..
64⅞	52¾	Gen Electric (¶)	64	63½	63¾	63½
43¾	39⅛	Gen Foods (2)	44	43½	43⅞	43½
3¾	2⅝	Gen Gas&E A	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
64½	58	Gen G&E cv pf	64	63½	64	64
70	69½	Gen G&E 7 A	70	70	70	..
65⅞	60½	Gen Mills (3)	65	64¾	65	..
123¼	118¾	Gen Mills pf (6)	124	124	124	..
69	60½	Gen Motors (4½e)	68	66	66¾	67⅞
122½	119½	Gen Mot 5 pf (5)	122	122	122	122
15⅛	12⅞	Gen Out Ad	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14⅝
60½	56	Gen Out Ad A	56	56	56	..
76¼	69	Gen Pr Ink (2½e)	80	80	80	..
110	107½	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	110	110	110	..
5⅜	4⅛	Gen Pub Service	5	5	5	5
63½	56¾	Gen Ry Signal (1)	63⅝	63	63	63½
5¾	4¼	Gen Realty	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½
48⅞	43½	Gen Realty pf	46	46	46	45½
70	65½	Gen Refract (3¼e)	67½	66½	67½	66⅝
88	80	Gen Steel Cas pf	82¾	81	82¾	81
33¾	29¼	Gen Thea Eq (2¶)	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	32¾
40	37	Gen Time Inst (1¶)	37	37	37	37
19¾	15¼	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	19⅝
87½	84⅛	Gillette S R pf (5)	87½	87	87½	86½
23⅝	20⅛	Gimbel Bros	23⅞	22¾	23⅞	22⅞
87½	83⅝	Gimbel Bros pf (6)	85	84½	85	..
51½	43⅝	Glidden (2)	51⅜	50⅜	50¾	51
58⅛	55½	Glidden pf (2¼)	58	58	58	..
6⅝	5⅛	Gobel Adolf	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
8	6¾	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
34¼	31	Goodrich (1e)	34½	33⅞	34	33⅝
84	79½	Goodrich pf (5)	84	83¾	84	83
34⅞	27¾	Goodyear	36⅛	35	35⅜	34¾
125½	114½	Goodyear $7 pf (4)	127½	126¼	126½	125½
110	100	Goodyear pf (5)	112⅞	111⅜	111½	111½
13½	11¼	Gotham Silk Hos	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
96	93	Gotham S H pf (7)	93	92½	92½	..
4½	3	Graham-Paige	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
15	6½	Granby cons new	12	10⅞	11⅜	10¾
5⅝	4⅜	Grand Union ct	5⅜	5	5⅛	5½
26	21½	Grand Un pf (.25b)	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	26
48	42½	Granite City Stl (1)	46	44½	46	44⅝
47⅝	43½	Grant, W T (1.40¶)	44	43⅞	44	44
44¾	40⅝	Great Nor pf	44	43½	43⅛	43⅞
21¼	19¼	Great Nor Ore ctfs (1)	19½	19⅛	19½	19⅝
42¼	35⅞	Great West Sug (2.40)	36⅛	35⅞	36	36
38½	34	Green, H L (1.60¶)	34¾	34	34	..
76	75	Greene Cananea (3)	76	75	76	..
16¾	14¾	Greyhound Corp (.80¶)	15½	15	15	15½
4¾	3¾	Guan Sug pf	4	4	4	3⅞
72½	55½	Gulf States Steel	74⅞	72½	73	72½
		—H—				
16	13½	Hall Printing	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
29¾	27¾	Hamilton Watch	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
105	101½	Hanna, M.A. pf (5)	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
55	50¼	Harbison Walker (2¶)	55¾	55	55	54¾
8	5⅞	Hayes Body	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
103	101	Hazel Atlas (5¶)	105	103½	105	..
15⅞	13¼	Heckers Pr C vtc (.60)	15⅞	15½	15¾	15⅜
37½	33¼	Hercules Motors (1¶)	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34⅞
182	150½	Herculas Powder (5¼e)	178	178	178	181¼
51½	48	Holland Furn (1¼e)	51	51	51	50⅞
24½	21	Hollander (1)	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
43½	34½	Holly Sugar (2¶)	34¼	32¾	33¾	34½
27⅞	23¾	Houdaille Her B (1½¶)	26⅞	26¼	26¼	26¾
80	76⅞	Household Fin pf (4.68)	69	69	69	..
17⅝	12½	Houston Oil vtc	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
73¾	62¾	Howe Sound (3¶)	72⅝	71¼	72⅝	70⅞
5⅞	4	Hudson & Man	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
15	12⅝	Hud & Man pf	13⅝	13½	13⅝	..
22½	18⅛	Hudson Motor	22⅛	21¾	21¾	21¾
2⅝	2⅛	Hupp Motors	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
		—I—				
25⅞	22½	Ill Central	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	23⅛
56	46	Ill Central pf	51	51	51	..
72	48	Ill Central LL (4)	67	67	67	..
22¼	12¾	Indian Ref (1e)	17½	17¾	17¾	18⅛
40½	36¼	Indus Rayon (1.68¶)	38¼	37	37½	36⅞
135	130½	Ingersoll-Rand (2¶)	156	136	137	135
118½	112½	Inland Steel (3)	115½	114⅞	115¼	114⅞
32½	22½	Inspiration Cop	29½	27½	28⅛	27½
6	5⅛	Insuranshare Md (.20e)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
13¾	11½	Interboro R T (h)	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
19¾	16⅝	Interlake Iron	19⅝	18½	18¾	18⅝
8	5	Int Agr Corp	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7½
58	42	Int Agr ppf	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞	..
189	180	Int Business M (6¶)	182	180	182	..
111½	103	Int Harvester (2½)	105⅝	105	105⅝	105
16⅞	8⅞	Int Hydroelec	16¼	15¼	15½	15¾
8⅝	6½	Int Merc Marine	8⅛	7⅞	8	7¾
18¾	15¾	Int Min (.90e)	16½	15⅞	16	16
64⅝	62⅛	Int Nickel (1.30e)	63⅛	62½	63⅜	63⅝
135¾	132⅝	Int Nickel jf (7)	134½	134½	134½	..
21⅝	16¾	Int Pap&Pow A	19	18½	18⅝	18⅞
14½	11⅝	Int Pap&Pow B	13	12½	12⅝	12⅞
9½	5¾	Int Pap&Pow C	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
108⅝	90¼	Int Pap&P pf	103⅛	100½	101	100
45	41	Int Print Ink (2¶)	44⅞	44	44	43
9¼	8	Int Rys Cen Am	9	9	9	9⅛
54	48	Int Rys C A pf	53	53	53	..
28¾	26¼	Int Salt (1½¶)	27½	27⅛	27½	27½
49⅜	48	Int Shoe (2¶)	48½	48½	48½	..
40¾	31¾	Int Silver	44¼	40½	44	40½
97	90	Int Silver pf (4e)	103	98	103	97
13⅞	11¾	Int Tel & Tel	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12¾
36⅛	20½	Interstate Dept S (2¼b)	31⅞	31	31⅝	31
26⅛	19¾	Intertype Corp (1)	26½	26¼	26½	26⅛
28¾	25½	Island Crk Coal (2)	28⅛	27⅝	27¾	..
		—J—				
87⅛	79	Jewel Tea (4¶)	78½	78⅛	78½	..
155	143	Johns Manville (3¶)	145⅜	145⅜	145⅜	145½
126	123½	Johns Man pf (7)	124¾	124¾	124¾	..
130½	123	Jones & L'lin pf (1¾b)	132½	130¼	132	130
		—K—				
46	44	Kalamazoo (1¶)	44¾	44½	44¾	..
23½	20	Kan C South	21½	21¼	21¼	21¼
30	28	Kaufmann D St (1.60¶)	29½	29¼	29½	29¼
27¼	25	Kayser, J & Co (2)	26½	26⅛	26⅛	26½
22¾	19¼	Kelsey Hayes W A (1½e)	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	21½
19½	16¾	Kelsey Hayes WB (1½e)	18	18	18	18½
107	103	Kendall Co pf (6¶)	104	104	104	103½
64	56⅝	Kennecott Cop (1.70e)	59½	58⅛	59¼	58⅝
20	17¼	Keystone Stl & W (.15b)	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18⅞
46	42	Kimberly Clark (1)	44	44	44	44
56	47¼	Kinney pf (1e)	51⅞	51¼	51¾	50½
15⅞	11¾	Kresge Dept S	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
24⅝	27⅝	Kresge (1¶)	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	27⅝
42½	43	Kress Co (1.60)	44½	43¾	43¾	..
24¼	22	Kroger Gro & B (1.60¶)	23½	23⅛	23½	23
		—L—				
27⅞	27	Laclede Gas Stl	24⅛	24¾	25	25
21⅝	18½	Lambert Co (2)	21	21	21	21
25	17	Lee Rubber (¼)	25⅜	24⅝	25	24⅝
51	38⅝	Lehigh Port Cem (1½)	51⅜	50⅛	50¾	51
201	160	Lehigh Port Cem pf (4)	203	201	201	200
3¾	2⅝	Legigh Val Coal	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
18⅛	16¼	Lehigh V Coal pf	17⅜	16⅞	17	16⅞
19⅞	17⅛	Lehigh Val RR	18⅝	18	18⅜	18⅝
130	118	Lehman Corp (3¶)	128	128	128	126⅝
20⅛	18	Lehn & Fink (1½e)	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20⅝
58⅝	52	Lerner Ctr (2¶)	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55
79	67¼	Libbey-Owens-F (3½e)	77½	75⅝	75⅝	77
14⅛	9¾	Libby McN & L (1e)	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
28⅝	26⅝	Life Saver (1.60¶)	27	26⅞	26⅞	..
113	108	Liggett & Myers (4¶)	113	113	113	..
114	106⅝	Liggett & M B (4¶)	114	113½	113½	114
22⅛	21⅝	Lily Tulip Cup (1½¶)	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
65¾	59	Lima Loco Wks	69⅝	66¼	69	65¾
52	43¾	Liquid Carbonic (2.60)	49¼	48⅛	48⅛	49⅛
76	64⅛	Loew's Inc (2¶)	75¼	72⅝	74⅝	73¼
3⅛	2½	Loft Inc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
65⅝	56	Lone Star Cem (2¶)	67	65⅝	67	65⅝
10⅞	6⅛	Long Bell Lum A	10⅛	9⅞	10	10¼
43⅛	42	Loose-Wiles Bisc (2)	42¾	42¼	42¼	42¼
109⅛	107⅛	Loose-W 5% pf (5)	108	108	108	..
24⅝	22⅝	Lorillard (1.20¶)	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
147⅝	142	Lorillard pf (7)	147	147	147	..
35⅝	28	Louisiana OR pf (h)	30⅛	30	30⅜	30⅜
28⅝	23⅛	Louisville G&E A (1½)	24½	24	24	24½
94¼	88½	Louisville & N (2½b)	88¾	88½	88⅝	88⅝
33½	29¼	Ludlum Stl cv pf (6½)	34¼	32⅝	33¼	32⅝
		—M—				
49⅞	42⅝	Mack Trucks (1¶)	47½	47	47¼	47⅛
54⅛	50½	Macy, R H, & Co (2¶)	53	52	52⅝	53⅛
15⅝	13½	Madison Sq Gar (.80)	14½	14⅛	14½	..
61	53	Magma Copper (3e)	56	55¼	55⅝	..
7⅝	6⅛	Manati Sugar (h)	7	6⅛	7	..
16½	13⅝	Man Elv mg (h)	16	15½	15½	16
28¾	23⅞	Man Shirt (1)	29	28⅝	29	28½
6¼	4⅜	Maracaibo Oil	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
12½	10¾	Marine Mid (.40¶)	12½	12¼	12⅜	12½
2⅞	2	Market St Ry	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
20	16¾	Market St Ry pf	17	17	17	..
39	35½	Market St Ry ppf	36½	36⅛	36½	..
6	5	Market St Ry 2pf	5	5	5	..
21⅞	18⅞	Marshall Field	20⅞	20⅛	20½	20⅞
71½	50	Masonite (1¶)	71⅞	71	71½	71⅛
41⅝	38¼	Mathieson Alkali (1½)	39¾	38⅞	39⅜	38⅞
64	59½	May Dept Stores (3¶)	61	61½	62	..
15⅛	14	Maytag (.50e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
36	31⅞	McCall Corp (2¶)	33½	33⅜	33½	..
21	18¼	McCrory Sto	21	20½	20⅞	20⅞
42½	40⅞	McGraw El (2¶)	41½	41⅛	41⅛	..
28⅛	23¾	McGraw-Hill ⅛e)	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	..
42½	38	McIntyre Porcu (2)	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39⅝
92¾	84	McKeesport Tin (4¶)	85	84½	84½	84¾
14¼	12⅝	McKesson & R	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13¾
47½	45	McKesson & R pf (3)	46	46	46	..
19	16⅛	McLean Sto n (.75e)	17½	17⅛	17¼	17½
32¾	25⅝	Mead Corp	33⅝	32¼	32⅝	32⅛
86½	81	Mevie Shoe (5¶)	81	80	80	82
15	11½	Mengel Co	15⅝	13¾	14⅞	13¾
135	106¼	Mengel Co pf	137	133	137	133
134	117¼	Mengel pf ctp	139¼	134	137	132
63¼	59	Mesta Mach (.95b)	61	60½	61	59⅞
26	16⅞	Miami Cop	23⅜	22	23	21⅞
31⅝	29¼	Mid-Cont Pet (1.15b)	31	30⅝	30⅞	31
122	117¼	Midland Stl pf (8)	118½	118½	118½	118½
111	102	Min Honeywell (2)	108	108	108	..
122	116¼	Min Honeywell B (4)	117	116¼	117	..
15⅝	11	Min Moline	14¼	13⅞	14	14
95½	88½	Min Molin pf	91	91	91	91
6¼	5	Min SP & SSM LL	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..
29¾	26⅞	Mission Corp (.45b)	28	27¾	27¾	27⅞
7¾	6⅞	Mo Kan & Tex	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
27¾	24¼	Mo Kan & Tex pf	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛
3½	3	Mo Pacific (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
9	7	Mo Pacific pf (h)	8⅛	7¾	7¾	8
101	94½	Monsanto Chem (1¶)	96½	95¾	96½	94½
40⅞	30¼	Mohawk Carpet (1.20¶)	40⅛	39¼	39½	39½
58½	53½	Montgom Ward (2¶)	58½	57	58¼	56⅝
45¼	42⅞	Morrell & Co (2.40	45	45	45	..
66½	65	Morris & Essex (3⅞)	66¼	66	66	..
2	1½	Mother Lode (⅛b)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
24⅜	21⅜	Motor Wheel (1.60)	23½	23⅜	23½	23⅜
30	27¾	Munsingwear (3¶)	30	29½	29¾	29½
73½	70	Murphy G C (2¶)	72¾	72½	72½	..
20	17	Murray Body (½¶)	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19¾
		—N—				
24⅝	17¾	Nash Kelv (1)	24	23¼	23¼	23⅝
22⅝	18½	Nat Acme (¾b)	23⅛	21¼	22⅝	21½
18⅜	13⅝	Natl Avia Corp (1b)	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	17
32¾	31	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	32	31⅛	31⅜	31
33¾	31	Nat Bond&Inv (1.11b)	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜
35½	39⅝	Nat Cash Reg (1b)	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	33¾
24¼	23⅛	Nat Dairy Pr (1½b)	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	23¾
20¼	17½	Nat Dept Stores	20¼	18⅞	20	18⅝
10⅞	7⅞	Nat Dept Stores pf	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10⅛
29	27¾	Nat Dist Pr (2¶)	28	27⅞	28	27⅞
37⅞	33¾	Nat Lead (½¶)	36	35¼	35¼	36
61⅞	54	Nat Mal&SC (2b)	60½	60	60¼	60
14¾	11½	Nat Pow&Lt (.60)	13½	12¾	12¾	12⅞
2¼	1½	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	2	2	2	..
1	¾	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	⅞	¾	¾	..
80⅛	70	Nat Steel (2½¶)	80⅞	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
67¾	62	Nat Supply	67½	64¾	66¼	65
126½	123	Nat Supply pf (3½g)	124	124	124	126½
12¼	10½	Nat Tea (.60)	11⅜	11	11¼	10⅞
12⅝	11¾	Natomas Co (.80¶)	12⅛	12	12	..
57½	55	Newberry Co (2.40¶)	12⅛	12	12	..
57½	55	Newberry Co (2.40¶)	54½	54½	54½	..
41¾	34¾	Newport Indus (.60b)	39¼	38½	38⅝	38¼
83	78½	NY Air Brake (2½b)	85	84	85	..
44¾	40	NY Central	42½	41⅞	41⅞	42
61½	41	NY Chi & StL	55	55	55	55
100	83	NY C & StL pf	94¾	94	94	93
12⅞	10¾	NY Dock	12	12	12	11½
25⅝	21½	NY Dock pf	24½	23	23	24⅝
2	1½	NY Investors (h)	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
6½	5½	NY NH & H (h)	6⅛	6	6	6
18⅞	16¼	NY NH &2H pf (h)	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
6¼	5	NY Ont & W	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼
5⅝	4¼	NY Rys pf	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
15⅝	12	NY Shipbldg	14½	13⅝	14⅜	14
76½	70	NY Shipbldg pf	73½	73½	73½	74½
101	98	NW Steam pf (6)	99	99	99	..
3¼	2	Norfolk & So (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
272	259½	Norfolk & West (8¶)	260	260	260	260
17⅜	13⅝	No Am Aviation	16½	15⅞	15¾	16
34⅞	30¼	North American (1¶)	31¼	31	31¼	30¾
57½	55½	North Amer pf (3)	56	56	56	..
104½	102¼	No Am Edison pf (6)	103¾	103¾	103¾	104
30⅜	27¼	Northern Pacific	28½	27⅞	28	28½
53½	51½	Northwestern Tel (3)	52½	52½	52½	..
5⅞	3¼	Norwalk Tire	5¼	5	5	5
		—O—				
19½	17⅛	Ohio Oil (.60b)	19½	18¾	19⅛	19
59⅞	53½	Oliver Farm Eq	56	55⅝	56	56
24⅞	18¼	Omnibus vtc	23⅞	23½	23½	23¼
16½	13¼	Oppenheim Col	16¼	16	16¼	16
45¼	35⅞	Otis Elevator (¾b)	42¾	42⅜	42¾	42¾
28	26¾	Outboard Marine	27⅞	27¾	27¾	..
18⅜	16½	Otis Steel	18¾	18	18⅜	18¾
80⅛	75	Otis Steel cv pf (5b)	79¼	79¼	79¼	78½
160⅛	150	Owens Ill Glass (6b)	160	160	160	159
		—P—Q—				
14	11½	Pacific oast	15⅝	13¾	15⅝	13¾
32	25½	Pacific Coast 1pf	33¾	31	33¾	30
26	21⅝	Pacific Coast 2pf	27	24	27	24½
23	20⅝	Pacific Amer F (1¶)	20⅞	20¾	20¾	20¾
32¾	30½	Pacific Finance (1.80¶)	31½	31¼	31¼	30⅝
38	34⅝	Pacific Gas & El (2)	35	34½	35	35
53¾	49½	Pacific Lighting (3¶)	50	49¾	50	49¾
44⅞	38⅞	Pacific Mills (1b)	39	38	39	39½
149	148	Pacific Tel & Tel pf	148	148	148	..
26⅜	22¼	Pac W Oil Corp n(.65b)	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	24⅜
11⅛	10⅛	Packard Motor (.45b)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
4½	2⅝	Panhandle P&R	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
88¼	60	Panhandle pf	80½	77	77	77
82¾	76	Paraffine Co (2¶)	82½	82½	82½	82½
28¾	23½	Param Pic	28⅞	27¾	28⅛	28⅛
200½	166	Param Pic 1pf (6)	199¾	198	199¾	197
26¾	21⅝	Param Pic 2pf (.60)	26	25¼	25¼	25½
5⅝	4¼	Park Utah	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4½
44⅜	42⅝	Parke Davis (1¾b)	44½	44⅜	44⅜	..
28	24⅞	Parker Rust (1½¶)	27⅞	27½	27½	27¾
7⅜	6	Parmalee Trans	7⅛	7	7	7
10½	9⅜	Pathe Film	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
16¾	14¼	Patino Mines (.60)	15	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
4⅞	3⅝	Peerless Corp	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
64	60	Penick & Ford (3¶)	62	62	62	..
6⅞	5	Penn Coal & Coke	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅜
102½	97	Penney, J. C. (7¼b)	102¾	101	101	101¾
12¼	7⅝	Penn Dixie Cem	12⅞	12	12¼	11¾
75	64	Penn Dixie C pf A	76½	76	76	74¼
43⅛	39¾	Pennsylvania RR (1b)	41⅞	41½	41⅞	41½
51	49¾	Peoples Drug St (1¶)	54½	54½	54½	..
57⅝	48½	Peoples Gas Lt & C	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
9	4⅛	Peoria & Eastern	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
39	34	Pere Marquette	38½	38½	38½	38
84	83½	Pere Marq ppf (.20g)	84	83½	84	..
20¼	17¼	Petroleum (.90b)	20¼	19⅞	20¼	19⅞
13	11¼	Pfeiffer Br (1.20)	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
57⅝	52⅝	Phelps Dodge (1¼b)	54⅞	53¼	54½	53½
7	5¾	Phila Rap Tr (h)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7
14	12	Phila Rap Tr pf (h)	14	13	13	13¼
2¾	2⅛	Phila & Reading	3⅛	2⅝	3	2⅝
81	74	Philip Morris (3)	77	77	77	77½
53½	49½	Phillips Pet (2½b)	54⅞	53⅜	54⅞	53⅜
18¼	8	Pierce Oil pf	19¼	18¼	18¼	18⅛
3⅝	1½	Pierce Pet	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
37¼	27⅝	Pillsbury Flour (1.60)	31½	30¾	31½	..
17¼	7½	Pitts Sc&Bolt (.52½b)	18¾	18⅛	18½	17¼
110	49	Pitts Steel pf	109½	109	109	109
29	23½	Pitts Steel	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28¼
4¾	1¼	Pitts Terminal	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
9½	2⅝	Pitts United	8½	8	8¼	7½
137½	58⅛	Pitts United pf	137½	135½	136	137½
27¾	11⅞	Plymouth Oil (1¶)	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	25⅜
29⅞	12	Poor & Co B	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	28¼
11¼	4⅛	Porto Rican A	10¾	10½	10¾	11
3¾	1½	Porto Rican B	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
14¼	6¾	Postal Tel pf (h)	14	13½	13⅝	13⅞
28¼	17½	Pressed Stl C	27¼	26½	27¼	26⅞
28¼	17¾	Pressed Stl C 1 pf (¼)	27	26⅞	27	..
73¼	57½	Pr Stl C 2pf (2½)	70¼	70	70¼	70
63½	40¼	Procter & Gam (2¶)	63¾	63	63½	63½
122½	115¾	Procter & G pf (5	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	..
52½	39	Public Service (2.40¶)	52	51½	52	51½
113	103½	Pub Serv pf (5)	111	111	111	..
130	113⅝	Pub Serv pf (6)	123	123	123	123¾
69⅞	36⅞	Pullman (1½)	69¾	68½	69½	68½
24⅝	16	Pure Oil	23½	23	23¼	23
118	91¼	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	105	105	105	105
133¾	103	Pure Oil 8% pf (8)	111½	111	111	111
20½	9⅞	Purity Bakeries (.40¶)	2	20¼	21	20½
19¼	16½	Quaker St (80	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
		—R—				
14¼	9¾	Radio Corp Amer	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
10⅞	5	Radio-K-O (h)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
38⅜	28⅞	Raybestos Man (1½¶)	36	35⅛	35⅛	..
16¾	9⅞	Real Silk Hosiery (M)	11¾	11½	11¾	12
24⅛	12½	Reliable Str (½b)	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
25½	17⅛	Remington Rand (.60¶)	26¾	25¼	26¼	25½
94¼	81	Rem Rand pf ww (4½)	93	93	93	94¼
8¼	4⅛	Reo Motors	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
34½	16⅞	Republic I & S	34¾	34	34½	34½
104¼	78¼	Repub I & S ppf A (6)	102	101¼	101¼	101⅝
39¾	10	Revere Cop & Br	37⅞	36½	37	36½
138	90	Revere C & B B pf(3½b)	133½	133½	133½	..
60¼	50	Reynolds T B (3)	56¾	56⅝	56½	56½
36¼	25	Reynolds Spring (1¶)	33	33	33	33½
34	22½	Reynolds Metal (1¶)	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
79½	34½	Revere C & B A	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
35	19½	Ritter Dental M (1¶)	27¾	27¾	27¾	27
10½	5⅝	Rutland RR pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
		—S—				
49⅝	27	Safeway Stores (2)	45⅝	44½	45⅝	43¾
99¾	96	Safeway S pf (5)	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	99¾
3⅝	1½	StL & S F (h)	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
7⅝	2⅝	StL & S F pf (h)	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	7¼
17⅝	11	Savage Arms (1b)	18	17½	17½	17½
55⅞	37¾	Schenley Dis Co (3¶)	44⅝	44	44⅝	44½
4¼	1⅜	Schulte Ret St (h)	3	2⅞	3	3
45¼	38	Scott Paper	41⅝	41	41⅝	41¼
2⅛	⅝	Seabd Air L (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8⅞	2	Seabd A L pf (h)	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
45	30½	Seaboard Oil (1)	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	45
101½	59⅝	Sears Roebuck (2¶)	86⅝	85½	86	84⅝
31⅝	15⅞	Servel Inc (1¶)	31½	31¼	31⅛	31¼
35⅝	20⅝	Sharon Stl (1.20¶)	35⅛	34⅝	35	35⅛
13⅞	4⅜	Sharp & Dohme	14	13⅝	14	13⅞
64	43⅛	Sharp & D pf (3½)	64	64	64	64
19⅝	11⅝	Shattuck F G (½¶)	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	16¼
45	30¼	Sheaffer Pen (2)	41	41	41	..
28¼	14⅝	Shell Union Oil (.25b)	28¼	27⅞	28¼	28
127⅛	102	Shell Un Oil pf (5½)	105	105	105	105
14⅛	8¾	Silver K Coal (.60)	13¼	13	13	13⅛
55	19¾	Simmons (3b)	55	54	54	54⅛
6¾	3½	Simms Petroleum	4	4	4	4
47⅞	19⅛	Skelly Oil	44	43⅜	44	44
138	85¼	Sloss Sheffield	136¾	136	136	136
18	12½	Socony Vacuum (.70b)	18¼	17¾	18¼	18
7¼	3⅝	So Am G & P (.30b)	5¼	5	5	5
37⅞	26	So P Rico Sugar (2¶)	38	37⅜	38	37
160	140	So P R Sug pf (8)	155	155	155	N
32½	25	So Calif Edison (1½)	30¼	30	30	30
47⅞	23⅛	Southern Pacific	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
28¼	12⅝	Southern Ry	29½	28⅝	29⅜	28½
54⅛	19	Southern Ry pf	52	50	51⅝	50⅝
11⅞	6⅜	Spalding & Bros	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
82	63¼	Spalding pf	70	69⅞	70	70
9½	7⅝	Sparks Withing	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
36⅝	29⅜	Spencer Kellogg (1.60)	35	35	35	..
24⅛	15⅞	Sperry vtc (1b)	22¼	22	22	22⅛
37	13⅝	Spicer Mfg (3b)	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	..
24⅛	24	Spiegel Ino N (.25b)	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	24⅛
44⅝	31⅞	Square D&B (1⅛b)	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝
18⅛	14⅝	Stand Brands (.80¶)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
129	120⅞	Stand Brands pf (7)	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	..
13⅝	9⅛	Stand Coml Tob	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	..
13⅝	8⅛	Stand Gas & El (h)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12½
27⅝	9⅛	Stand G&E 4% pf (h)	27⅞	26⅜	26⅞	27
62	24⅛	St G&E 6% pf (h)	57	56⅝	57	56
72¼	26⅝	St G&E 7% pf (h)	66½	66	66⅝	66⅝
47⅛	35	Stand Oil Calif (1¶)	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	45⅝
48½	32⅝	Stand Oil Ind (1¶)	48	47⅛	47⅞	47⅝
70⅝	51¼	Stand Oil NJ (1¶)	71	69⅞	70⅝	69⅞
40⅜	24⅝	Starrett Co (1.40¶)	38	38	38	..
78½	65	Sterling Prod (3.80)	73⅝	73½	73⅝	..
24⅛	16½	Stewart Warner (½¶)	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	19⅛
30⅛	14⅝	Stone & Webster (⅛b)	30⅝	30	30	30⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Studebaker	16⅝	16	16⅝	16⅛
91	70	Sun Oil (1¶)	76	76	76	76
125	118	Sun Oil pf (6)	124	123½	124	123
60	27	Superheater (.50b)	58⅛	58	58⅛	57
7⅛	3	Superior Oil	7	6⅞	7	7⅛
42⅝	9⅝	Superior Steel	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	39⅝
38	23	Sutherland Pap (1.60¶)	37⅛	37	37	..
18⅛	6⅜	Sweets Co	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	..
26⅞	20⅛	Swift&Co (1.20¶)	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
35⅞	28⅝	Swift Intl (2)	32	31⅛	31⅜	31⅝
22½	15	Symington ww	22⅝	22⅛	22½	22⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Symington xw	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛
		—T—				
8⅝	8	Telautograph (.60)	8	8	8	..
14⅛	11⅞	Tennessee Corp (.15e)	12⅞	12½	12½	12½
15⅝	13⅝	Talcott, J (.15b)	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	..
55⅝	50⅝	Texas Corp (2)	55⅛	54⅞	55⅝	55¼
9¼	7⅝	Texas Gulf Prod (.05e)	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
43	38⅞	Texas Gulf Sul (2¶)	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	40⅞
57⅛	55⅛	Talcott,J pf (2¾)	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56¼
49	43⅛	Texas & Pacific	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
16⅝	13⅛	Texas & Pac Coal (.10)	16⅝	15⅞	16	16
15⅝	11⅛	Texas & P Land (.10e)	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
41½	37⅛	Thatcher Mfg (1¶)	39⅞	39	39⅞	..
93½	91	Thatcher cv pf (3.60)	63¼	63¼	63¼	..
93⅛	91	The Fair (7)	92	90½	92	..
12⅞	10¼	Thermoid Co	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅝
8½	6¼	Third Ave Ry	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
28¼	25	Thompson Prod (1½e)	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛
10¼	6¼	Thompson Star	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅝
40¾	32	Thompson St pf	38⅜	38	38⅛	..
21⅝	20⅛	Tide Water Asso (.60)	21⅛	20⅝	21	20⅞
108	105⅛	Tide W Asso pf (6)	106⅝	106¼	106¼	106¼
25⅝	22	Timken-Detroit (1¶)	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24⅞
75	70	Timken Roller (2¶)	78	75⅝	75⅝	75
17⅛	16	Transamerica (.40¶)	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛
22⅝	18⅝	Tran & W Air ⅛e)	22⅛	20¼	21⅜	20⅝
27⅝	19⅝	Transue & Wil (.60¶)	26	24½	24½	25⅝
10⅞	9	Tri Continental (⅛e)	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
10⅛	8½	Truax Traer Coal (⅛e)	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝
38⅛	34¼	Twen C Fox Film (1½¶)	37⅝	36⅝	37¼	37⅛
47⅛	42⅝	Twen C Fox F pf (1½)	46½	46⅛	46⅛	..
17⅛	13⅝	Twin City R T	15⅛	15	15	15⅝
		—U—				
6⅞	4¼	Ulen & Co	6⅛	6	6¼	6
100⅝	91¼	U'd'w'd El Fisher (2⅞e)	98	96¼	97	..
68	64	Union Bag & P (2)	67½	67	67	67
105⅞	101½	Union Carbide (3.20)	107	105¼	107	105¼
27⅛	25¼	Union Oil Calif (1)	28	27⅛	27⅞	27
132⅛	126⅛	Un Pacific (6)	129½	128¼	128¼	129½
99⅜	98	Un Pacific pf (4)	98⅜	98⅛	98½	98½
29⅝	26⅝	Un Tank Car (1.20)	29¼	28⅞	29¼	28⅞
31⅛	27⅝	United Aircraft (½e)	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
24⅝	20⅝	United Airlines (.20e)	23¾	23	23	23
27⅛	25	United Am Bosch	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
89½	79	United Carbon (3¶)	90	89½	90	89½
8½	6⅝	United Corp (.20e)	7¼	7	7	7⅛
46⅞	43⅝	United Corp pf (3)	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	45⅝
15⅞	14⅛	United Drug (¾e)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
25¾	18⅛	United Dyewood (1)	22½	22½	22½	23
8⅞	7¼	United El Coal	8½	7⅞	8¼	8
49½	46½	United Eng & F (2¶)	48	48	48	..
85	80½	United Fruit (3¶)	83¼	83	83	83
17	14¾	United Gas Im (1)	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	15¼
14¼	6½	United Pp Bd	13⅛	12¾	12¾	12⅞
3⅝	3	US Distributing	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
20½	18	US Distributing pf	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾
34⅞	30	US Freight (1¶)	30⅝	29¾	30	30¾
20¼	17	US & For Sec	21¼	20¾	20¾	19⅞
131½	122	US Gypsum (2¶)	133	131½	133	131½
19¾	17	US Hoffman M	19⅝	18⅞	19¼	..
59½	53⅝	US Hoffman M pf (2¾)	58	58	58	..
41¼	37½	US Indus Alco	40½	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝
9	6¼	US Leather vtc	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
17¾	13¼	US Leather A vtc	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15¾
69¼	60½	US Pipe & Fdry (3)	68⅞	67⅝	68⅞	68⅝
19⅝	16¾	US Realty	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝
55¾	44¼	US Rubber	56⅝	54¾	55¼	55¼
99½	92½	US Rubber 1pf	97¼	96⅝	97	97
92¼	83¼	US Smelt R & M (2b)	86½	86¼	86¼	86
97¼	75	US Steel	97¼	95⅝	95⅝	96¾
150	139¾	US Steel pf (7)	149½	149	149¼	149½
9⅛	7¾	United Stk Yds (⅛e)	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼
7⅜	6¼	United Stores A	7¼	7	7	7⅛
4⅞	3⅞	Utilities P&Lt A (h)	4⅛	4	4	4
		—V—				
2⅝	1⅜	Vadsco Sales	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
32⅜	28¼	Vanadium	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31½
44⅜	39½	Van Raalte (3½e)	42⅝	41¼	42¾	40½
9⅛	7⅜	Va-Caro Chem	9⅛	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
61½	54½	Va-C Chem 6%	59⅝	59	59⅛	..
37	30	Va I C & C pf	33	33	33	..
76	71	Vulcan Detin (8e)	72	71⅛	72	..
		—W—				
4¼	3⅛	Wabash RR (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
12½	9	Wabash pf A (h)	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
17⅛	16	Waldorf System (1.20¶)	16½	16⅛	16½	16¾
39¾	37⅛	Walgreen (2)	39	39	39	38⅝
118	114¾	Walgreen pf (6½)	116½	116	116	..
48¾	45½	Walker, Hiram (2)	47	46½	46½	..
19⅞	19½	Walker, Hiram pf (1)	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
15½	11¼	Walworth	15	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
47½	42	Ward Baking A	50¾	48½	50¾	47½
8⅝	6¾	Ward Baking B	9	8⅝	8¾	8⅜
83	94	Ward Baking pf (7e)	98	97½	98	..
18	14⅞	Warner Bros A	15⅝	15	15⅝	15
1⅜	1⅛	Warner Quinlan (h)	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
12⅞	10¼	Warren Bros	11⅜	6⅜	6¾	10⅞
35¼	31	Warren cv pf	32	25	25	32
41⅜	35½	Warren F @ P (1¶)	41⅞	39½	41⅞	39⅜
38	35⅜	Waukesha Motor (1)	36	36	36	36
9¾	7⅜	Webster Eisenlohr	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	..
51¼	48	Wesson Oil (½¶)	48⅝	48¼	48¼	49¼
100½	95	W Penn El pf (6)	99	98½	98½	99½
108	104½	W Penn El pf (7)	108	107½	108	..
122½	120	W Penn Pw pf (7)	122	122	122	121½
10⅛	8⅞	Westn Maryland	9½	9¼	9½	9⅜
3	2½	Westn Pacific	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
8¼	7¼	Westn Pac pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
83½	77¼	Westn Union (3b)	79⅞	78¾	78¾	78⅜
52¾	48⅜	Westing Air Br	52½	51¾	52⅜	52
167⅝	145	Westing Elec (1b)	160½	159½	159½	159
170	151	Westing El pf (7b)	167	167	167	..
30⅜	26	Weston El Instru (.85e)	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	28¾
26	23½	Westvaco Chlor (1)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25
46½	38	Wheeling Steel	46⅞	46	46¼	46½
107¾	103	Wheeling St pf (6eg)	108	108	108	..
28¾	23¼	White Motor	27⅝	27	27½	26⅞
18⅞	15½	White Rock (1.40)	18	17¾	18	17¾
6⅜	5⅜	White Sew M	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
6¼	4½	Wilcox Oil & G	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10½	8¾	Wilson & Co (½)	10⅜	10	10⅜	9⅞
83¾	79¾	Wilson & Co (6)	84	82¾	84	..
65⅝	60⅝	Woolworth (2.40)	61⅞	61⅛	61¾	62
47	34½	Worthgton Pump	45½	45⅜	45⅜	46½
99¾	81	Wor Pump A pf	94½	94½	94½	95
91	77¾	Wor Pump B pf	89	88	89	88
126¼	118	Wright Aero (1e)	118	118	118	118
76	73	Wrigley (3¶)	72¾	72¾	72¾	73¾
		—Y—Z—				
62½	49⅛	Yale & Towne (.60¶)	60¾	60	6¾	..
29⅜	20⅛	Yellow Truck	38⅜	27⅝	27⅝	28
142	128	Yellow Truck pf (35e)	141	139	141	..
46	42¼	Young Sp & W (3¶)	45¼	45	45¼	45
83½	75½	Youngstown	83¾	83	83¾	83½
37½	33	Zenith Radio (½b)	38¼	37⅞	38	37½
9¼	7½	Zonite Prod	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. n New stock. ‡Range up to previous close. z Listed in 1937.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry

NEW YORK—American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. directors announced they are formulating plans to offer common stockholders additional shares in the ratio of one share for each 10 held at $50 a share. Most of the proceeds would be used to retire the outstanding preferred of Ramapa-Ajax Corp., a subsidiary, or to reimburse the parent company for funds spent for this purpose. Directors anticipate completion of details in time to bring out the issue in March.

Structural Steel Bookings Heavy

New business booked by the structural steel fabricating industry in December totaled 166,542 tons, the most for any month last year except July, and compared with 96,235 in the like 1935 month, the American Institute of Steel Construction reported. December's volume was 71.2 per cent of the yearly average 1928 through 1931. For the year ended Dec. 31 bookings totaled 1,609,016 tons, against 1,068,603 in 1935. This was 57.3 per cent of the average for 1928-1931.

Richman Bros. Reports Net Gain

CLEVELAND—Richman Bros. Co. and subsidiaries, manufacturers and retailers of men's clothing, in report for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $2,227,043 after depreciation, federal income taxes and federal surtax on undistributed profits, etc., equivalent to $3.73 a share on 595,849 no-par shares of capital stock, excluding 7597 shares in treasury. This compares with $2,100,339, or $3.52 a share, in 1935.

Government May Buy Cottons

WASHINGTON—Approximately 50,000,000 yards of cotton textiles for use in WPA sewing-room projects may be purchased by the relief organization from now to June 30, 1937, it was conservatively estimated here as the House Appropriations Committee reported out the $899,000,000 first deficiency appropriation bill.

General Printing Ink Proposes Stock Split

NEW YORK—General Printing Ink Corp. has called a special meeting of stockholders for March 3 to vote upon proposed increase in the common stock to permit a four-for-one split-up. Stockholders of record Feb. 8 will be entitled to vote.

Steel Concerns To Spend $290,000,000 For Construction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eighty-five companies, constituting more than 90 per cent of the total steel capacity of the United States, will spend approximately $290,000,000 for new construction and equipment this year, an announcement by the American Iron and Steel Institute says.

"Unprecedented demands for steel during the year by industries making products bought by ultimate consumers created the need for a major part of the new equipment to be installed by the steel industry," it continues. "Nearly every branch of manufacturing operations in the industry will be affected by the large-scale improvement program.

"At least three new blast furnaces are scheduled to be completed during 1937. New coke ovens with an annual capacity of more than 1,000,000 tons of coke are being installed, exclusive of those coke oven installations which are replacements. New rolling mill construction plans for 1937 include the completion of certain continuous strip mills under construction, as well as the completion of several mills for cold rolling sheet and strip steel."

The demand for sheet and strip steel last year was greater than in any previous year, it adds.

Wheat Gains Wiped Out in Late Trade

CHICAGO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Late reactions in Chicago wheat prices today more than wiped out earlier gains.

May wheat underwent the biggest setback, and in some cases dropped to almost a cent under Saturday's finish. World statistics were generally interpreted as bearish, with wheat on ocean passage totaling more than double the quantity a year ago.

At the close, wheat was varying from the same as Saturday's finish to ⅝ lower, May 127⅛-¼, July 111-111⅛, Corn ⅝-1⅛ down, May 105⅛-¼, July 100, oats ⅛-½ off, and provisions unchanged to 10 cents decline.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.89⅝	$4.89⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.89{illegible}	4.89{illegible}	8.2397
France—franc	.0466	.0466	§
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1688	.1698
Swits'l'd—franc	.2296	.2287¼	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	§
Sweden—krona	.2524	.2526	.4537
Norway—krone	.2460	.2462	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2186	.2187	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090¼	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0446	.0446	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3264	.3266	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2615	.2615	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8000‡	.8000‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2850	.2850	.8440
India—rupee	.3703	.3706	.6180
Java—florin	.5505	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3054	.3062	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2990	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5756	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5050	.5050	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9994	.9997	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Package Mach Co	25c	..	Mar. 1	....
Com. Int'l Corp Ltd	1c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Accumulated				
Mich Assoc Telephone Co 6% pf	$2.50	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Initial				
Bangor & Aroostock R R 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 26
Beaunit Mills Inc (NY) new	50c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do	39½c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Regular				
Bangor & Aroostock R R	63c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 26
Buckeye Pipe Line	$1	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 19
Canadian Oil Cos, Ltd, 8% pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Collins & Aik pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Com Int'l Corp Ltd	4c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Elder & Johnston Co, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 30
Employers Reinsurance Corp	40c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Hazel Atlas Gl	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Mallory H 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Mead Corp pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Mich Assoc Telephone Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 30
Package Mach Co	50c	Q	Mar. 1	....
Troy & Bennington R R Co	$5	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 28

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	1.28⅝	1.28⅞	1.27⅛	1.27⅛	—. ⅜
July	1.12⅛	1.12¼	1.11	1.11	—. ⅛
Sept.	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	1.08	1.08	—. ⅛
Corn					
May	1.06⅝	1.06⅝	1.05⅛	1.05⅛	—.01
July	1.01⅛	1.01⅜	1.00	1.00	—. ⅜
Sept.	.96	.96⅛	.95⅝	.95⅝	—. ⅛
Oats					
May	.50⅛	.50½	.49½	.49½	—. ⅛
July	.44	.45	.43⅝	.43⅝	—. ..
Sept.	.41⅝	.41⅝	.40⅞	.40⅞	—. ⅛
Rye					
May	1.11¼	1.11¼	1.09¼	1.09⅝	—. ⅜
July	1.01	1.01¾	.99¼	.99½	—.01
Sept.	.91	.91	.89⅛	.89⅛	—. ⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	1.21¾	1.20⅞	1.20⅞	+.01⅛
July	1.18⅝	1.17	1.17	+. ⅜
Oct.	1.07¼	1.06¼	1.06¼	+. ⅛

Cotton Prices

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	7.18	7.19	7.15	7.16	+.03
May	7.15	7.16	7.12	7.12	+.01
July	7.08	7.10	7.07	7.07	+.02
October	6.69	6.69	6.65	6.66	+.01

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Wool top futures (new contract) closed quiet, 10 lower to 5 higher.

	Open	High	Low
February	116.5	116.5	116.0n

n—Nominal

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	15.40	15.46	15.35	15.36	—.11

Business and Industry

$1,500,000,000 Excess Reserves "Frozen" as Curb on Credit

Commerce and Finance

Reform in Taxes Expected to Help French Business

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—France's Socialist Government embarked today on tax reforms designed to simplify the fiscal system and show the tax collector where to call. Action was begun under a bill passed by Parliament on Jan. 2. It is expected that the measure will stimulate business.

The principal provision is a single tax of 6 per cent on finished products, instead of the former multiple 2 per cent turnover taxes.

The tax structure reform requires Frenchmen to make full declarations of their incomes if they show "certain exterior signs of wealth." Until now, declarations were optional but most found it preferable to depend on the Government's figures.

Declarations Mandatory

Tax collectors had estimated incomes on the basis of mandatory declarations of ownership of automobiles and radios. Now, if the taxpayer lives at a certain standard, he must do the work and submit the figures for the approval of government investigators.

To business men, the principal reform was the change from multiple taxes to the single finished product tax. Retail merchants and wholesalers both had protested the "turnover" tax, insisting that it required costly bookkeeping, retarded business and as an almost insuperable barrier to recovery.

Fewer Business Taxes

The new plan replaces more than 40 special business taxes and eliminates another dozen indirect levies.

Inheritance taxes are "simplified" and increased in the higher brackets. Income taxes have been increased for incomes above 75,000 francs ($3750).

Counting the three deficits—regular and extraordinary budgets and railroad — the Government needs more tha 20,000,000,000 francs ($931,440,000) more to balance expected income with expenditures.

Tax experts said that it was "too soon" to estimate how much more money—or less—would be brought into the Treasury by the tax changes.

Chicago Business Slower Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago business was retarded during the past week by labor and flood conditions, plus continuation of unseasonable weather, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While little of the area affected by the Ohio and Mississippi disasters falls in what might strictly be called the Chicago trade region, the resultant tieup of rail and motor traffic, the curtailment of business among the mail order houses and the general fear that the worst is yet to happen showed their influence upon business.

Continuation of the deadlock in the automobile industry is said to be holding back industrial progress. While few Chicago factories are affected directly and while ouput by local steel mills has shown little curtailment, there is a feeling that until some sort of a truce is arranged, other industries are going to go slow in any expansion.

Chicago's department stores are paying dearly for the mild winter. Inventories of heavy clothing and winter sport equipment are said to be the heaviest in years, with real doubts about their clearance.

Bankers' Acceptances Have Been Increased

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading dealers have increased the rate on bankers' acceptances of 90-day and four-month maturities 1/16 per cent and the rate on 150 and 180 day bills 1/8 per cent.

The move follows closely action of the Federal Reserve Board Saturday, Jan. 30, in raising Reserve requirements of member banks by 33 1-3 pr cent.

A similar increase of 1/16 per cent on acceptances, affecting all maturities, was made early in January.

Thirty and 60-day bills, unchanged by the increase, remain at 1/8 per cent and 3/16 per cent, respectively.

Bank Declares 30-Hour Week Must Come Slowly

"Renewed agitation is being made to impose arbitrarily upon industry a 30-hour working schedule with weekly wages unchanged," says The First National Bank of Boston. "The chief argument of the proponents of this measure is that this would spread the work and increase the aggregate purchasing power.

"The crux of the issue is that the volume of goods produced and services rendered constitute our national income and the only way to increase the living standards is through a larger volume of goods at prices that are within the range of a greater number of people.

"During the past few years American industry has been marching toward the goal of reduced working schedules and higher wages. From 1900 to 1929 the working hours of industry were reduced from 57 to 50 hours while per-capita real income was increased by 40 per cent or approximately the same as the increased productivity per worker during this period.

"The objective of a 30-hour working week can come only in the course of time through improved operating methods and more efficient machinery and not overnight by government decree which would disrupt industry and greatly lower the standards of living of the working class."

January Stock Sales Largest in Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Stock sales in January on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 58,668,776 shares, the largest turnover for any month since February, 1936.

In December sales were 48,600,177 shares, while in January, 1936, the total was 67,201,745.

Bond sales on the exchange were $343,840,000, face value, in January, compared with $355,879,000 in December and $476,137,000 in January last year.

C. I. T. 1936 Earnings Equal $6.07 a Share Against $6.25 in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A net profit of $21,181,020 is reported by Commercial Investment Trust Corporation for 1936 and compares with $15,867,591 in 1935, according to the annual report.

Earnings for 1936 include operating profits of National Surety Corporation, an unconsolidated subsidiary. Total volume of receivables purchased was $1,169,696,815 — an increase of 21 per cent. The volume of installment receivables showed an increase of 48 per cent.

After dividends on the preference stocks there remained net earnings applicable to the common stock of $20,083,159, equivalent to $6.07 a share on 3,307,422 shares outstanding in the hands of the public Dec. 31, 1936, as compared with $6.25 a share on 2,357,274 shares similarly outstanding on Dec. 31, 1935. Nonrecurring dividends paid on preference stocks converted or retired during the year were equivalent to 21 cents a share on the common stock.

Cash dividends declared during 1936 on the common stock amounted to $14,890,622, as compared with $7,296,217 in 1935. The present regular dividend rate on the common stock is $4 a share.

Total outstanding receivables stood at $397,657,763, compared with $256,498,263 at the previous year end, an increase of 55 per cent. Capital and surplus amounted to $112,193,686.

The folllowing is a comparison of volume of business handled by classes:

	1936	1935
Retail auto recbls.	$400,342,002	$276,568,416
Retail indus. recbls.	79,150,928	47,515,018
Wholesl. auto recbls	410,659,252	396,632,433
Factoring recivabls	279,544,633	245,008,986
Total volume	$1,169,696,815	$965,724,853

Railroad Equipment Manufacturers Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—On January 1 of this year Class I railroads had more new freight cars and steam locomotives on order than on any like date since 1930, according to the Association of American Railroads.

New freight cars on order on January 1, this year, totaled 25,592 compared with 12,805 on the same date last year, and 628, two years ago. On January 1, 1930, there were 34,581 new freight cars on order.

Of the total number on order at the beginning of this year, new coal cars numbered 10,020; plain box cars, 9445; automobile box cars, 2977; refrigerator cars, 2871, and flat cars, 279.

New steam locomotives on order at the beginning of this year numbered 297. On January 1, 1936, there were five new steam locomotives on order, and on the same date in 1935, there were seven. New locomotives on order on January 1, 1930, totaled 431.

New electric and Diesel locomotives on order on January 1, this year, numbered seven compared with three last year, and 90, two years ago.

Business Personals

Milton Bradley Co., Springfield, Mass., has added three new directors —Sidney W. Stevens, vice-president of United Electric Light Co.; Harry H. Caswell, general manager of W. F. Young, Inc., and Charles W. Hubbard Jr., of Boston.

Herbert R. Anderson, a vice-president of Distributors Group, Inc., has been elected a director. Eugene M. Matelene and J. Raymond Smith have been appointed assistant vice-presidents.

E. Ronald Harriman of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co.; William B. Given, president of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company, and Walter R. Smith, first vice-president of the American Bank Note Company, have been elected directors of the American Bank Note Company.

Eugene W. Stetson, vice-president and director of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, has been elected a director of the Ritz Carlton Hotel Corporation, operating the hotel at Forty-sixth street and Madison Avenue, in that city.

Harry J. Christensen has been transferred from the New York office of Poor's Publishing Company to the eastern Pennsylvania territory.

Kennedy, Spence & Co., Inc., Boston investment banking firm, recently organized by officers of the former Webster, Kennedy & Co., Inc., announce the appointment of Morgan H. Brewster as Hartford, Conn., representative. Mr. Brewster had previously represented Webster, Kennedy & Co., Inc., in that city.

Steacey E. Webster, president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters Association, has been elected president of the Provident Mutual General Agents Association. Other officers elected were J. Stinson Scott, Rochester, vice-president; Walter S. Brokaw, Providence, secretary and treasurer; A. Morse Baker, Philadelphia, auditor. James H. Cowles of Los Angeles was elected to the executive committee.

1936 Oil Burner Sales Break All Previous Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All-time record sales were established by each of the three branches of the oil burner industry during 1936, according to W. F. Brannan, president, Oil Burner Institute.

Domestic burner sales, 218,000 units, were 40 per cent ahead of 1935. Distillate burners, in excess of 400,000 units, were approximately 50 per cent ahead and industrial burners with estimated sales of 18,000 units were 20 per cent ahead of the previous year.

These substantial gains were due to three factors, according to Mr. Brannan. Technological improvement founded on research enabled builders to offer better equipment at lower prices. Increased interest in winter air-conditioning for private dwellings, most of which is oil actuated, became a measurable influence.

The price situation is of particular interest, according to Mr. Brannan. At the fourteenth national Oil Burner and Air Conditioning Exposition to be held at Philadelphia in March, the average installed price of domestic conversion oil burners to be shown will be about $305.

This includes 275-gallon basement tank. For the purpose of comparison, last year this price averaged $320. In 1929 the average price per burner was $692, and in 1931 it was $495.

There is reason to believe that the industry will maintain its present high rate of sales during 1937, according to Mr. Brannan. From all quarters come reports of greatly increased building activity, the number of permits issued in numerous important cities during 1937 having exceeded by 100 per cent previous year totals.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Further Decline in Business

Owing to a substantial decline in one of its components, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity was lowered from 99.6 on Jan. 16 to 98.2 on Jan. 23. This compared with 80.9 on Jan. 25, 1936.

Miscellaneous freight-car loadings dropped to a total of 261,838 cars from 275,046 in the preceding week. This was contrary to the direction of seasonal movement and resulted in a substantial decline in the adjusted index.

A slight recession in power production lowered the week's total to 2,256,795,000 kilowatt hours compared with 2,264,125,000 the week before and 1,949,676,000 a year ago. The adjusted index, however, advanced slightly because the decline fell short of seasonal expectations.

Bank debits outside New York city showed a small increase both in the reported and adjusted figures. Not all of the districts advanced, however; declines were recorded in the Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta and Minneapolis districts.

Added to the retarding influence of the motor industry strikes on general business activity have been the floods in the Middle West, which have tied up transportation, restricted trade and taken a heavy toll in property.

The setback which business has received in the last few weeks is, however, generally regarded as temporary. Settlement of the motor industry strike and rehabilitation work in the flooded areas are likely to give a sharp rise to business activity.

Steel production was reduced considerably during the week owing to enforced shutdowns of mills in the flood-stricken areas. A number of plants in the Wheeling and Cincinnati districts were closed and machine tool plants and foundries were idle. Although there has been some slackening in buying as a consequence of the floods and auto strikes, construction demand is heavy and equipment orders are still an important factor, and steel operations are expected to return to normal this week.

Further reduction in automobile production was estimated by Cram's Reports. Attempts to start negotiations for a settlement of the labor difficulties were again unsuccessful and output in the General Motors plants was further curtailed.

Reports of retail sales over the country were mixed. Sharp losses occurred in the flood zone, and trade was restricted in some of the automobile manufacturing sections. In other regions, especially in New England and the East, there was improvement in trade and gains of 12 to 20 per cent over a year ago were reported.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of commodity prices moved lower last week, following an advance for 12 consecutive weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Jan. 23, 1937	Jan. 16, 1937	Jan. 25, 1936
Combined index	98.2	99.6	80.99
Bk debits outside NYC	95.4	95.3	78.1
Elec power prod	100.3	100.2	92.0
Misc carloadings	100.7	102.8	80.9

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market broke out on the downside last week. The flood news contributed to the weakness in the general list, though it helped the building stocks. The crop freeze on the Pacific coast aided American Can and Continental Can in reaching new lows for 1936-1937. Madame Perkins' displeasure at Mr. Sloan's refusal to come to Washington dropped the market through an air pocket.

The rather militant attitude of the Administration toward General Motors made some traders uncomfortably reminiscent of 1934 and 1935 politics, and the abandonment of the TVA-Commonwealth & Southern power pool discussions on the transparent pretext that C. & S. had broken faith in pushing the 19-company suit enjoining TVA expansion hurt the prospects for the utilities, which slowly sagged even when the general market was perking up. The outstanding bright spot was the steel group, with U. S. Steel and Bethlehem both making sharp advances and new highs for the recovery, on the strength of unexpectedly good fourth quarter earnings statements. The Street was expecting, for Big Steel, fourth quarter earnings of about $1.00-1.25 per share, so the $1.65 reported by Mr. Taylor was a real surprise in a community which is seldom surprised.

Beth Steel reported not only the largest earnings since 1930, but the largest volume of unfilled orders for any year-end since 1920-1921, a harbinger of goodly earnings to come. Only a few of the smaller mills in the Pittsburgh area are under water this year, in contrast to last year's deluge. The Edgar Thomson plant, where a new plate mill was inaugurated on the 15th of January, and financial reporters from New York were treated to the spectacle of 7-foot 5-ton slabs whirling through wringers to come out as steel sheets 150 feet long in 90 seconds, was sandbagged against flood threat.

See Bond Prices Declining

Bond prices fell with stock prices, but for different reasons. The roll-call is now almost complete of monetary authorities who seem to believe the tide in the high-grade bond prices has turned—Edwin W. Kemmerer, Benjamin M. Anderson, Lionel D. Edie, Major L. L. B. Angas, Winthrop W. Aldrich, J. Herbert Case, and others. Treasuries dropped as much as 10-32nds during the week, and high-grade rails and industrials closed near their lows for the month and the year. Dissidents from the feeling that bond prices are on the downgrade and yields on the upgrade confine themselves largely to the opinion that the present level of prices and yields will stay on a plateau for some time further.

The position of the U. S. Treasury seems open to a double interpretation for government bonds. On the one side is the argument that with the Treasury offerings coming soon to a close and retirements soon to begin out of Social Security money, a scarcity will develop in the government bond market, which will send prices up. On the other side is the argument that now the Treasury is free from dependence on the money market, it will no longer throw its weight in favor of easy money policies.

Senator Wheeler's railroad inquiry is followed carefully as it has switched to the stock exchange. Senator Wheeler's assumption that the high finance of the Van Sweringen brothers justifies government ownership is regarded in some quarters as making a mountain out of a molehill. There are few rail holding companies. One of the purposes of the inquiry is thought to be the perennial one of demonstrating what everybody knows in the Street, that Morgan wishes are highly respected in nearly every quarter of the financial district.

Capital is expected to be made out of the fact that Richard Whitney, former president of the exchange, is a brother of one of the partners of the Morgan banking house. The possibility that a member of the listing committee of the exchange may be prejudiced in favor of the listing of a security by having originally participated in its flotation is considered trifling but therefore easily remedied, and of naturally much less importance than the fact that every member of the listing committee may naturally be expected to profit, through additional trading, from the listing of any security.

The sensational publication of a 10-year-old report by the paid secretary of the listing committee, Mr. J. M. B. Hoxsey, warning against the listing of certain holding companies, has increased the prestige of the exchange's paid staff and, together with some of Mr. Whitney's testimony, revived the discussion of the desirability of having a paid president for the exchange. The sale of a seat on the exchange by Stuyvesant Fish, 25 years a member, to E. A. Pierce at $105,000, down $24,000 from the previous price, excited some comment. Mr. Pierce is head of a leading wire house which already has four or five seats on the exchange, while Mr. Fish is a social registerite of that conservative group generally related in the mind of the Street with the Morgan interests. There are predictions that the sale foreshadows a more aggressive attitude on the part of the wire houses, who, by and large, were responsible for the replacement of Mr. Whitney two years ago by Mr. Charles R. Gay as president of the exchange. Mr. Fish is reported to have said he sold his seat because he was tired of federal regulation; this statement was later denied but at his office reporters were told he had talked about selling his seat for some years.

Lower Rail Yields Here

With the uncertainty over federal reserve requirements and interest rates, the market for new capital flotations has grown really sloppy. Less than $30,000,000 of new issues were put out last week and the largest, Otis Steel 4½'s, offered at 98 were reported at 97-97⅛ in the "guaranteed investment" or bootleg new issues market. A long list of issues of recent months, which were virtually all selling at a premium over the issue price at the turn of the year, now command bids in the open market only at concessions of from an eighth to several points below the original offering price.

Significance in this connection was attached to the when-issued bid of 109 which appeared for the new offering of Pennsylvania Railroad 3¼ per cent 15-year debentures, to be offered to stockholders of record February 6 with privilege of converting at any time in the fifteen years into Pennsylvania capital stock at the rate of 20 shares for every $1000 par of the bonds. Security analysts, figuring the bonds on a yield basis to be worth around par, feel that the market bid includes about 10 points for the call on the stock, and predict that if this price holds, stockholders will take up the entire issue and a number of such issues will be put out by other corporations.

Many investment bankers report that the fall in the bond market has forced on them the uncomfortable task of persuading reluctant corporation officials to consent to put out bonds at lower prices and give up the hope of shaving the market.

The recommendation of Mr. Ball, president of the New York State Bankers' Association, that an institute of banking research be set up under the association's sponsorship received unexpectedly early approval by the association's council of administration, but it is not certain how soon it will be acted on. Recommendation is that it be set up outside of New York city, to avoid the charge of control by the big downtown banks, but appearances are that these banks would have to put up the necessary $100,000 or more per year.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

against each other for bigger federal appropriations or because they cannot agree on the allocation of costs. The President illustrated this difficulty last week by citing the inordinate delay in reaching a flood control compact among the New England states. I don't know how this obstacle is to be overcome. Public opinion will help.

But the time may have come for the Federal Government to assume the entire financial burden. The quid pro quo might be a reallocation of tax resources in favor of the Federal Government. More and more are the states trenching upon the federal field of taxation, notably in income tax. More and more, at the same time, is the Federal Government doing things that in the horse-and-buggy days would be left to the states and by them in turn left undone. The states should now be prepared to make some sacrifices if the Federal Government is to undertake the tremendous responsibility of flood control.

Possibly flood control may never be 100 per cent flood prevention. It is difficult to see how the present irruption could have been entirely averted. But expert testimony proves that something can be done—something, particularly, to prevent the tumultuous runoff at headwaters. This, at any rate, is the kind of planning that is overdue, the kind that will be neglected at the country's peril. More than water, as the water resources committee once said, is involved. The time has arrived, and a million homeless people attest it, when water conservation should be concerned with people.

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Rise in Reserve Requirements Of 33 P. C. Ordered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve board has ordered about $1,500,000,000 of idle bank funds "locked up" to check a potential inflationary expansion of credit.

The Board announced a 33 1-3 per cent increase in required reserves —the funds which must be held as backing for bank deposits. This is the maximum increase permitted by the law.

The action meant that $1,500,000,000 of excess funds, now unused, must be added to the mandatory reserves and thus can not be used as the basis for credit inflation.

The effect of the order was to "lock up" or "freeze" the greater portion of the existing excess reserves, which total $2,150,000,000.

One-half of the 33 1-3 per cent increase will become effective March 1, the remaining half on May 1.

The Board said that existing excess reserves "are superfluous for the present or prospective needs of commerce, industry and agriculture." It said they "would result in an injurious expansion if permitted to become the basis of a multiple expansion of bank credit."

Reduced Reserves Ample

The board said that, roughly, $500,000,000 of excess reserves would remain after the increased requirements are fully effective, and said this was "an ample amount to finance further recovery and to maintain easy money conditions."

"The present volume of deposits if utilized at a rate of turnover comparable to pre-depression levels, is sufficient to sustain a vastly greater rate of business activity than exists today," it continued.

The board added that now is "an opportune time for action," because excess reserves are widely distributed among member banks. By delaying the effectiveness of the order, those banks which need time to build up reserves were granted it.

The raise will lift reserve requirements on demand deposits in central Reserve cities from 19.5 to 26 per cent. At banks in Reserve cities, the increase is from 15 to 20 per cent, and at so-called "country" banks, from 10.5 to 14 per cent.

The requirements on time deposits at all banks will rise from 4.5 to 6 per cent.

The board recalled that it had increased reserve requirements last August, and said the same considerations which prompted that action "apply with equal force at the present time."

Smaller Reserves Controllable

The Board also reiterated an earlier assertion that "it is far better to sterilize a part of these superfluous reserves while they are still unused than to permit a credit structure to be erected upon them and then to withdraw the foundation of the structure."

After the requirements are raised, the Board said, it can then keep control over idle bank funds through open market operations — that is, the sale, or purchase, of government securities.

When the Board, through its open market committee, sells government obligations, idle bank funds are used to buy them, thus reducing the supply of excess reserves. Conversely it may buy securities on th eopen market and increase the amount of excess reserves.

This control is more flexible than changing the percentage of required reserves, and the Board said it was "better adapted for keeping the reserve position of member banks currently in close adjustment to credit needs."

Officials said that if excess reserves are cut to around $500,000,000 they will be easily controllable through open market transactions.

Gold Clause Hit By Swedish Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish Government's dollar loan of 1924 need not be paid in gold but in paper dolars, the Supreme Court has just decided, thus overruling the lower courts.

It was also decided by the court that the current rate of exchange of $4 for Swedish kroners should apply on Kreuger secured debentures. The creditors demanded the exchange rate be that used at the time of the Kreuger failure in May, 1932. The Swedish Government's profits by the court's decision in this matter are $1,500,000.

Steel Operations Decline Four Points to 76 P. C. of Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Due to flood conditions and some necessity for repairs, the operating rate in the steel industry during the past week declined four points to 76 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Birmingham districts showed no change from the previous week, continues the report. St. Louis gained four points, Buffalo two and Chicago one. The greatest loss was at Wheeling which declined 52½ points to 41 per cent; Detroit dropped from 100 to 90 because of two furnaces off for repair; Pittsburgh lost half a point, Youngstown and Cleveland two points each and New England five points.

Heavy Backlogs

"Heavy backlogs of unfilled orders at the beginning of the year have not been reduced by large shipments through January," says the survey, "current new buying being sufficient to offset efforts to reduce book tonnage.

"Six leading steel producers making financial reports the past week, representing 64 per cent of ingot capacity, show 1936 net profits 264 per cent above 1935. All companies report heavy backlogs of unfilled orders.

"Surmises as to second quarter prices are beginning to appear and are backed by protective action by producers. An early sign appears at Chicago where sheet capacity to April 1 is fully sold. Producers there are accepting orders for second quarter delivery with the proviso that the price be that prevailing at time of delivery. Other signs indicate belief that an advance may be made in at least some products, wire and nails being among these.

"Railroads continue to be an important factor in spite of some tendency to await decision on new rates and its effect on income. Two western roads have placed 25 and nine locomotives and are in the market for eight more. A total of 7500 cars were placed last week and several thousand are still pending. Some rail tonnage is appearing also. Much of the equipment buying has been under protections expiring at the end of January."

Scrap Prices Rise

Strength in all markets, more especially in the East where export demand is a factor, has raised scrap quotations sharply, the composite price for steelmaking grades reaching $18.70 per ton, a rise of 41 cents from the preceding week. Domestic and export quotations on the Atlantic seaboard have become misaligned and will require correction. This is the fifth consecutive weekly rise, the gain from the first week in January being $1.12 per ton.

Scrap strength has increased the iron and steel composite price 5 cents, to $36.62. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $55.80.

Your Income Tax

This is the sixth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Normal Tax and Surtax Rates

The Revenue Act of 1936 provides for only one normal tax rate, that is, 4 per cent on the amount of the net income in excess of the allowable credits such as the personal exemption, credit for dependents, etc. The act provides for an additional credit for the purpose of the normal tax of an earned income credit, that is, 10 per cent of the amount of the earned net income but not in excess of 10 per cent of the amount of the net income. The personal exemption and credit for dependents are also allowable as credits against the net income for the purpose of the surtax, the resulting net income being designated "surtax net income." The surtax is imposed on surtax net incomes in excess of $4000. The rates increase in accordance with the amount of surtax net income included in varying so-called surtax brackets. On a surtax net income of $4000 or less there is no surtax. On a surtax net income in excess of $4000 and not in excess of $6000, the rate is 4 per cent of such excess. The surtax upon a surtax net income of $6000 is $80 and upon a surtax net income in excess of $6000 and not in excess of $8000 the rate is 5 per cent of such excess in addition to the $80, or a surtax of $180 upon a surtax net income of $8000. The surtax on a surtax net income of $5,000,000 is $3,591,000, and upon a surtax net income in excess of $5,000,000, 75 per cent, the maximum rate, is applicable to such excess, in addition to the $3,591,000. Many taxpayers make the error of applying the maximum rate instead of the rate provided for in the bracket in which their surtax net income is included.

Following is an example of how to compute the tax on a net income of $8500, all of which represents earned net income, the taxpayer being single and without dependents:

Net income	$8500
Less personal exemption	1000
Balance (surtax net income)	7500
Earned income credit	850
Net income subject to normal tax	6650
Surtax at 4 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $4000 but not over $6000, 4 per cent on $2000	80
Surtax at 5 per cent on amount of surtax net income in excess of $6000 but not over $8000, 5 per cent on $1500	75
Total surtax	155
Normal tax, 4 per cent on $6650	266
Total normal tax and surtax	421

Taxpayers are advised to read carefully the instructions on form 1040 relating to the earned-income credit and surtax, as well as all other instructions thereon, before preparing their returns.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Week of Jan. 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices registered the first decline since late in October during the week ended Jan. 23, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decrease, which amounted to 0.5 per cent, was largely the result of a sharp drop in market prices of farm products. The decline caused the all-commodity index to fall to 85.3 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is 1.4 per cent above a month ago and 6.4 per cent above a year ago.

In addition to the farm products group, foods, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities declined slightly. Minor increases were recorded in the hides and leather products, metal and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups. Textile products and building materials remained unchanged at last week's level.

Wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities, as measured by the index for the group 'all commodities other than farm products', declined 0.2 per cent during the week. They are 1.2 per cent above the corresponding week of a month ago and 4.3 per cent above that of a year ago. The index for 'all commodities other than farm products and processed foods', which covers industrial commodities, remained unchanged at 83.1 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 0.8 per cent above a month ago and 5.2 per cent above a year ago.

Commodity groups	Jan. 23 1937	Jan. 16 1937	Jan. 25 1936	Jan. 25 1935
All commodities	85.3	85.7	80.2	79.0
Farm products	90.3	92.3	78.1	79.0
Foods	86.7	87.3	82.7	80.9
Hides and leather products	102.6	101.8	97.7	86.8
Textile products	76.9	76.9	70.8	70.0
Fuel and lighting materials	76.9	77.1	77.0	74.3
Metals and metal products	90.7	90.4	86.1	85.2
Building materials	91.2	91.2	85.3	84.9
Chemicals & drugs	88.0	87.9	80.6	80.0
House frnshg. goods	85.7	85.4	82.3	82.1
Miscellaneous	75.3	75.6	67.8	70.6
Raw materials	87.2	88.4	78.0	*
Semimanufactured articles	85.6	85.7	74.7	*
Finished prods.	84.6	84.8	82.3	*
All commods. other than farm prods.	84.1	84.3	80.6	79.9
All commods. other than farm prods. and foods	83.1	83.1	79.0	77.9

*Not computed.

EATON & HOWARD
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San Francisco Russ Building

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COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT
AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Vanderlip Sees Low Prices Benefit People as a Whole

(Continued from Page 1)

hours constitute enduringly profitable policies.

But, to him, the single most necessary economic device is that of a stable dollar, constant in debt-paying and purchasing power through the years. He selects money as the object of his first reform, partly because he is convinced of its paramount influence in the mechanisms of trade and partly because he believes there is an excellent chance of making advances in this direction.

Seeks a Rallying Point

He recognizes the unco-ordinated and individual nature of industry as an obstacle to any early and successful experiment in industrial self-regulation. But he believes a stable and confidence-inspiring dollar could supply a magnetic pole of stability around which constructive forces might rally and against which many of the old destructive fluctuations would destroy themselves.

Mr. Vanderlip explains his nationally discussed monetary recommendations as follows:

"The Constitution declares that Congress shall—remember, shall—coin money and regulate the value thereof. I think it is unconstitutional for Congress to give the power of regulation into the hands of some other body.

Need Standard of Value

"First, we want a standard of value. We have learned that a given number of grains of gold is not a standard of value. It would be just as sensible to use the accordion for a yardstick. We have seen the value of gold as measured against the price index contract to a third, as it did from 1900 to 1920, and expand to double, as it did in three years, 1930 to 1933.

"Most people feel that if you relate a dollar to a definite number of grains of gold, you will have established the value of the dollar. You have established the value of that dollar in grains of gold, but you haven't at all established it as to commodities, as to the things that people buy with the dollar.

"I believe we should have what the President said it was his ambition to have, a dollar that throughout a generation should have unchanging debt paying and purchasing power.

In Hands of Board

"I believe that the first step in getting a sound currency, a stable currency, would be for Congress to set up some price level in line with which a currency should be managed or regulated. I would suggest, what I have named a Federal Monetary Authority, an arm of the Government, which would be given the exclusive power of currency issue. This authority would be presided over by a board of five appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. These appointees would be given life tenure of office. There should be no more power to displace a man from this board than now exists to remove a judge of the Supreme Court.

"The board would operate to achieve stability mainly in this fashion:

"Whenever currency prices go below the stated level, the board must automatically inflate by increasing the issue of currency against gold; whenever currency prices go above the stated level, the board must deflate by reducing the currency issued against gold.

What Board Could Do

"What are the powers of this board? What should they be? It should take over all the gold in the Treasury, and all the silver. You could write the balance sheet on a visiting card. There could never be but one item on the liability side—federal monetary notes outstanding. On the other side there would be six items—gold, silver, federal reserve discounts, short-term government paper, foreign exchange, bankers' acceptances.

"What I am proposing is a bulwark against inflation. If inflation is prevented, we may have to economize. I should not feel too badly about that. I should, at least, like to know that the dollar I part with in buying a security or paying my life insurance, or in considering an annuity, has a purchasing power which will be duplicated by the dollar I get back; in other words, that there is stability.

Backs Abandonment of Gold

"Indorsing thoroughly the Government's abandonment of the gold standard, and recognizing that the New Deal has advanced some measure toward his proposals, Mr. Vanderlip is, nevertheless, critical of any monetary authority that is not reposed in Congress.

Mr. Vanderlip also is highly concerned that the nation's foreign trade be accelerated so that recovery in this category shall match that in the domestic field. To attain this goal, he contents that the public must be educated to the fact that American manufacturers cannot sell abroad unless Americans are willing to buy abroad. Ships run both ways across the oceans and, according to Mr. Vanderlip, there has been a sustained national myopia about the ships coming into American ports. To correct this blind spot on the national retina, he suggested that the nation should concentrate on sending buyers rather than sellers abroad. If we buy abroad, the sales will take care of themselves, he contended.

Sees Hampering Influence

Mr. Vanderlip, like the majority of business men today, is keenly wary of the labor situation. Labor's present militancy, represented by the seamen's strike, the steel organizing drive, and the General Motors dispute, typifies to Mr. Vanderlip the principal obstacle that business has to meet.

He seems to feel, as do so many of his colleagues, that union labor in the United States is being goaded to extreme demands by leaders, ambitious for personal power. He suggests that there might be some justice in obligating labor leaders to make their books as accessible to investigators as are the business-man's books.

Mr. Vanderlip reveals the same opposition to Government regulation of business that is well-nigh universal throughout the industrial world. He concedes that there is a minority element in business, which, by resorting to anti-social practices, creates destructive competition and tends to depress all industry.

However, he is reluctant to appeal to the Government for help against this abuse, lest bureaucracy and repression put industry in a worse state. He also concedes that it would prove extremely complicated to induce business to mobilize its manifold parts against this danger. He does suggest that some advance in honest competition and quality output might be achieved by utilizing the services of the bureau of standards.

He proposes that business men be permitted and encouraged to take to the bureau their products for analysis and certification. The commodities carrying this certification would come to have an advantage in the competitive market; consumers would come to look for the certificate of quality; the producer, whose product was inferior, would find that pressure was being exerted by consumers to make him mend his ways.

Inducements to Foreign Trade

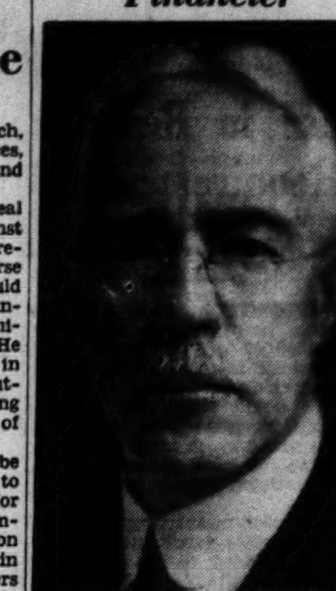
Mr. Vanderlip also expresses the belief that such a method for designating quality would greatly encourage the foreign buyer to increase his purchases in the United States.

In summation, Mr. Vanderlip recommends a stable dollar, low prices and fair wages to correct the unbalance between production and consumption, increased labor responsibility, an honest competitive market, with some check devised upon the unfair competitor. Above all he stresses the importance of character to modify greed and enlightenment to persuade business that moderate profits over a long period of time may net more than exorbitant quick profits and avoid economic disaster.

Mr. Vanderlip concludes with the viewpoint that, while these recommendations may be slowly accepted and that other devices may have to be found, it is a better program than to hazard a Governmental cureall, which might destroy the constructive impulses of private enterprise.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Financier



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Frank A. Vanderlip

Former President National City Bank of New York

Regulatory Fee By State Voided In Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

activities was unreasonable or excessive.

The Supreme Court upheld an order by President Roosevelt transferring shipping board functions to the Department of Commerce.

The decision was scanned by officials for any bearing it might have on the pending government reorganization plan proposed to Congress by the President.

The court declared unconstitutional today a move by Texas to limit production of natural gas in the Panhandle field and to allocate the amount among the various producers.

The order was issued under provisions of the 1935 act, commonly referred to as "House Bill 266," authorizing the commission to prorate and regulate the daily gas well production in an effort to eliminate waste.

Five previous Texas laws intended to accomplish this same purpose were ruled unconstitutional by lower federal courts.

The Government won its claim that the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft, a German corporation, had no right to sue for the return of stocks, bonds and $541,041 in cash seized during the World War from one of its predecessor companies.

In a decision delivered by Justice Butler, the Supreme Court reversed a ruling against the Government by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Earlier the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia had dismissed the suit.

The reason given was that a 1934 law had prohibited the return of such property because of Germany's failure to keep up payments under the 1930 debt funding agreement.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamship line of Japan lost a protest against paying a $1000 fine for permitting an alien to escape from one of its ships at Galveston, Texas, and enter the United States without a permit.

In a unanimous decision delivered by Justice Sutherland the tribunal affirmed a ruling by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals approving the penalty. The Southern Texas Federal District Court had dismissed the Government's suit against the company.

Congress Weighs Growing Problem In Labor Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

Chrysler and Studebaker's combined.

The Lewis attack came at a moment vastly favorable to General Motors, figures reveal. It came at the beginning of a normally slack period in retail demand for passenger cars. A worse strategic time for a strike from the labor view could hardly be imagined. In March or April, for example, total output last year was 967,000 units in the United States and Canada, compared with only 678,000 units in slack January and February.

Another fact—the public, already acutely conscious of the automobile strike, which will be carried, in the event of victory in the General Motors, into Chrysler and Ford plants, according to Mr. Lewis, must prepare for possible trouble also in the unorganized coal and steel industry. The two-year coal wage agreement expires March 31, and trouble in steel mills will probably require settlement at about the same time. This is another fact causing congressional attention to turn to the whole labor situation.

Peace in Rail Industry

It is significant that the big railway industry almost alone is rolling along smoothly without threat of strikes. Railroads have long been accustomed to collective bargaining. They are fully organized and the peaceable background has been crystalized by law into adequate machinery for mediation.

The La Follette committee will turn its searchlight on General Motors next week. The committee has subpoenaed certain officers—a right denied and sought for by the Secretary of Labor. Earlier committee testimony has shown General Motors paid $167,000 in 1935 for services rendered by Pinkerton National Detective Agency, whose officials acknowledge they provided labor espionage service for employers. General Motors has just recently been shown also to be the second best customer, after Chrysler, of the Corporations Auxiliary Co., an espionage concern serving more than 500 clients in 18 states. The major point from the congressional viewpoint in this hearing is whether espionage involves coercion, and if so whether coercion makes it possible to carry through a free and fair referendum in a plant under the terms proposed by the National Labor Relations Act.

Labor witnesses, for example, told the La Follette hearing that undercover agents of the Corporations Auxiliary Company were responsible for skilled and trained men losing their jobs, including 20 draftsmen of the Society of Designing Engineers. They said union drives have been retarded or broken up by such means.

The problem of the sit-down strikes is also a new one for Congress. The courts are likely to act first on this matter, basing their decision on existing laws. Then it will be up to Congress to decide whether amendment to laws is required. This is the traditional procedure. Trade unions themselves were originally declared illegal by the courts. Later on, picketing came under the injunctive process. In America, picketing was legalized by the Clayton Act, and later by the Norris Act outlawing so-called yellow-dog contracts.

The sit-down strike presents a brand-new problem. Here the courts, as usual, will have the first say.

State Milk Control Law in Oregon Is Backed by Dairymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Milk control in Oregon, declared constitutional by Judge L. G. Lewelling of the Circuit Court at Albany, received full backing of the Oregon State Dairyman's Association in its annual meeting at Corvallis.

"The dairying industry in Oregon has operated under the milk control law long enough to demonstrate its soundness, therefore this association recommends opposition to any legislation against the law which would destroy its effectiveness," declared George H. Fullenwider, president of the dairyman's association.

Judge Lewelling's decision, although the first of its kind in Oregon, was in keeping with similar milk control law rulings in Indiana, New York and by the United States Supreme Court.

His action held that the milk act was passed to remedy "intolerable conditions among dairymen, some of whom were declared to have been selling milk at such prices that its quality might be impaired."

New York State Aid For Kindergartens Approved by Mayors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The Conference of New York State Mayors is today behind the reform bills now being considered by the Legislature, to provide state aid for kindergartens, according to announcement by the Conference on the Needs of the Young Child, which is sponsoring the measures. Through its legislative committee, the mayors' group has notified the Legislature of its approval of the Feld, Mercier and Erlich bills.

Miss Patty Hill, nationally known kindergartner of Columbia University, speaking at a luncheon held at the New Weston Hotel, yesterday, declared that the bills constitute "a new approach to the humanity of the citizens of this State to take care of little children." She characterized neglect on the part of the State as a "lack of chivalry toward the youngest and most helpless children."

Many up-state communities have no kindergartens because of the lack of local financial support, it was said at the luncheon. More than 140,000 children of kindergarten age in New York City are not taken care of in the kindergartens which are maintained by the city, according to Miss Margaret C. Holmes, director of kindergartens here.

Honolulu Students Aid Jobless Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—To provide information to guide the Territorial Legislature in enacting social security laws, 30 high school students were recruited to conduct a house-to-house unemployment census of Honolulu. Sponsored by the Governor's welfare advisory committee and the Department of Public Instruction, the survey will accumulate data which otherwise would not be available until the next federal census four years hence.

Explaining why students were assigned to conduct the survey, a bulletin issued by the committee in charge said:

"Here is a genuine community problem involving all ages of people, but more particularly the youth whose future is involved in the vocational opportunities of this community, the security of employment, and the social consequences of unemployment.

"The kind of community planning which grows out of knowledge of real conditions is the kind they as young citizens are talking about in their classrooms. Educators believe these young citizens learn more by doing than by listening or even talking."

Alleged Bremer Extortioner Former City School Teacher

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30 (AP)—Clinton W. Stein, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here, disclosed that the man under arrest for attempting to extort $10,000 from Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker who paid $200,000 for his release from kidnapers, had been employed as a public school teacher until two weeks ago.

The letter Mr. Stein said Fred Eiden, 38, sent Mr. Bremer January 25 read:

"Keep $10,000 on your person to be delivered to me when I come—I will meet you on the street—give you an envelope marked 'Hello, Ed.' Otherwise more trouble for your personal health."

Mr. Stein said that Eiden did not approach Mr. Bremer for the money, the arrest being made before this took place. Eiden will be arraigned before a United States commissioner late today charged with using the mails to extort.

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(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Feb. 7, 14; March 7, 14; April 4, 11; shortwave station, W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2 mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04 mc), on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, Second Church, March 7, 14, 21, 28; Brooklyn, First Church, April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Feb. 21, March 21, April 18.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48 mc, on Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 7, March 7, April 4.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 14, 28; March 14, 28; April 11, 25.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21; April 4, 18.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 28; March 28; April 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 7; March 7; April 4.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, on Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28; March 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25.

Radio Priest Assails Both Sides in Strike

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 1—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in his regular Sunday radiocast, declared that while "the right to private propertyship" is challenged by the "sit-down" strikers, "the right to a living, annual wage is being challenged by a great motor corporation."

"No one can applaud either the error of the one or the sin of the other," the radio priest continued. "Meanwhile, the communist rejoices because, taking advantage of an evil created by the modern capitalist, he has driven the thin wedge of socializing industry.

"Although the majority of our citizens grieves at the peaceful occupancy of other people's property by the striking automobile workers, nevertheless, its sympathy is on their side because they have been more sinned against than sinning."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

British West Indies

Jamaica

Kingston: Ward Theater, North Parade, 8 p. m., Feb. 18.

Egypt

Alexandria: Papasian Hall, 6 rue Fouad First, 6:30 p. m., Feb. 24.

England

Devonshire

Exeter: Civic Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): The Central Hall, Renshaw street, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.

Middlesex

Pinner: Langham Cinema, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 14.

Sussex

Bexhill-on-Sea: De La Warr Pavilion Marina, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Greece

Athens: Parnassus Hall, 4 p. m., Feb. 21.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham (First Church): Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Montgomery: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 8.

Arkansas

Jonesboro: Temple Israel, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 11.

Monticello: Church Edifice, North Main street, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

California

Coronado: Coronado High School Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Escalon: Escalon Union High School, 8 p. m., Feb. 7.

Lindsay: Methodist Church, Honolulu and North Gale Hill, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 3012 Guirado street, 8 p. m., Feb 8.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Merced: Merced Union High School, G at Nineteenth street, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Monterey Park: Church Edifice, 400 North Garfield avenue, 8 p. m. Feb. 11.

National City: Sweetwater Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth street, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Pacific Grove: Pacific Grove High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Redding: Masonic Temple, 1346 Yuba street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Canal Zone

Ancon: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 14.

Cristobal: Church Building, Old Cristobal, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

Florida

Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Vero Beach: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Fifteenth and Peachtree streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Thomasville: Rose Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

Illinois

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt street at Washington boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, 112 East Forty-fourth street, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice 635 Grace street, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood drive, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale street, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Peoria (Second Church): Church Edifice, 129 Barker avenue, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 5926 Calumet avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Kentucky

Mayfield (auspices First Church, Paducah): First Christian Church, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Michigan

Mt. Clemens: High School Auditorium, 155 Cass avenue, 4 p. m., Feb. 7.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (First Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Mississippi

Natchez: Temple B'nai Israel, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost avenue and Thirty-first street, 8 p. m., Feb. 9.

Montana

Great Falls: Grand Theater, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

New Jersey

Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln avenues, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 7.

New Mexico

Bayard: Church Building, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Ohio

Perrysburg (auspices First Church, Maumee): High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 7.

Oregon

Eugene (Organization at University of Oregon): Music Building Auditorium, University Campus, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Portland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 531 N. E. Holladay street, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

South Carolina

Spartanburg: Carolina Theater, North Church street, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 7. Radiocast Station WSPA.

Tennessee

Chattanooga: H. Clay Evans School, Sixth and Poplar streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Texas

Austin: Hogg Memorial Auditorium, University of Texas Campus, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

Washington

Clarkson: Smith Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Pullman: Washington Hotel, 3 p. m., Feb. 7.

Seattle (First Church): Hamrick's Music Hall Theater, Seventh avenue at Olive way, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 9.

Seattle (Eleventh Church): Third Church of Christ, Scientist, East Fiftieth street and Seventeenth avenue, N. E., 8 p. m., Feb. 8.

Agents of Humane Society Penetrate Isolated Spots

Plodding along one of the isolated mountain roads of western Virginia under the weight of a heavy bag of provisions, a native woman of the hills halted a member of the American Humane Society recently just long enough to say, "I don't 'member yo' name but I do 'member every word you speeched the las' time yo' cum over the mount'in."

This incident appears in the 1936 annual report of the American Humane Society as indicating the deep impressions made by its 14 national representatives during the year upon more than 1,000,000 persons reached by the bureau through the printed and spoken word. Most of these persons may not remember the names of those who spoke to them, but they cannot forget the impressive appeals for maintaining a humane attitude toward all animals, declared Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the society.

On 14 fronts, representatives of the society expounded the gospel of humaneness to more than half a million people in lecture halls and to 220,000 others through the mail, the president reported. Other thousands were reached by the society's publication, Our Dumb Animals. Some 3414 lectures were delivered during the year, an average of 243 for each regional representative.

Some of the lectures called speakers into remote mountain districts and into schools and churches of all denominations and racial characteristics. Everywhere they went the lecturers reported an enthusiastic response as indicated in the organization of 6735 entirely new "bands of mercy" during 1936.

At the end of the year, the society counted 220,900 bands of mercy in all parts of the world. Memberships in the Jack London clubs, pledged to report cases of inhumanity to animals, increased in 1936 by 22,982 to a grand total membership of 678,871.

Nearly 2000 of the new bands of mercy or juvenile organizations became active in Chicago schools, 1000 in Georgia and nearly 1000 in Massachusetts. Organization of these groups were also reported from Lebanon, British West Indies, Palestine, Syria and India.

The society particularly emphasized close co-operation with parent-teacher associations as an important part of its activities in spreading humane education among the children. Officials of the two groups are interchangeable in many states, with the result that humane education has obtained the wholehearted endorsement of state education commissioners.

The annual logs of the 14 national representatives present a moving panorama stretching over thousands of miles of territory from the heart of great cities into rugged mountain districts that still stand off the automobile. Some members of the society reported covering 26,000 miles last year. And during 1937, Dr. Rowley promised that his representatives would still "be cuming round the mountain" with more emphatic pleas than ever before for bringing up "young America" to be kind to animals.

White Deck Crews For Pacific Liners Urged at Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Employment of white men instead of Orientals as deck crews on the big trans-Pacific liners of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services is being urged in a resolution to be submitted to the Canadian House of Commons by Thomas Reid, Member for New Westminster.

At present, the entire crew of the Canadian Pacific liners is composed of Asiatics, mostly Chinese, although the officers are white. Apart from the economic consideration, the argument of the Canadian Pacific has been that it would not be suitable to have white stewards and other deck workers when such a large proportion of the passengers carried in the Orient by these ships is Asiatic.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling Easter, Birthday, Everyday Cards to friends, neighbors. Also personal stationery. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Wallace Brown, 225B 5th Ave., N.Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

POSITION open for capable lady to handle local orders for popular Maisonette Frocks; pays good commissions weekly; showing exclusive Spring styles; rapid advancement; no experience or investment required. THE WARD-STILSON CO., Dept. 37 Anderson, Ind

TAILORS

"YOU have beaten the Chinese at copying," writes a customer. Send your favourite suit or sports jacket and we will copy it exactly in any of our John Peel Tweeds. Prices—suit 97/6; jackets 57/6. Particulars and patterns post free. REDMAYNES, 12, Wigton, Cumberland, England.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home, Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston).

JACKSON HEIGHTS, Long Island, N. Y.—Beautiful four-room furnished apartment. Call Newtown 9-9135.

APARTMENTS TO LET

FENWAY—Tetlow Hall, 11 Tetlow St., rear of Jack Gardner's Palace; 1 and 2 room suites; all electric; quiet location; selected tenancy. Apply on premises or tel. Lon. 9035, Boston.

CANDY

BE GOOD to yourself and try Monte's delicious Chocolate Mint Dainties; a solid, high-grade, thin chocolate mint wafer, 70c a lb. MONT W. WATERS, 115 North Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
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Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

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FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3632.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, general work, for two adults, private house; sleep out preferred; $10 week. 1314 E. 59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OTTAWA, CANADA, 55 Grosvenor Ave.—8-room house on corner, sun parlor, 3 piazzas, garage; any reasonable offer considered. Write EDNA MacIVER, 200 Highland Ave., Lowell, Mass., or F. C. ARGUE, 140 Wellington St., Ottawa.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

Local Classified

United States and Canada

REAL ESTATE

NEW CAPE COTTAGES
Insulated, oil heat, tile baths, attached garages, artistically planned, tastily decorated and finely constructed; priced at $5800 to $6800; terms. Apply JOHN F. STACKPOLE, 1 Otis Hill Road, Hingham, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

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ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C.—Exceptionally desirable single double; $3 up; if seen appreciated. RICE, 145 West 84th St. (Apt. 5E).

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1817 19th St., N. W., near Dupont Circle—Bright, comfortable rooms, convenient to eating places, walking distance government offices. North 6251.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Front room, bright, cozy, next to bath; convenient transportation; $4 weekly. Phone Hillside 0310-J.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1313 O Street, N. W.—Large, comfortable room in quiet household; meals if desired; walking distance of downtown section.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GARAGE manager, mechanic, first class chauffeur, desires position; courteous, sober and honest; will give excellent service in return for excellent wages. 8 East Street, Sanford, Maine. Phone 541.

LICENSED broadcast station operator, 28, recent graduate, some experience, desires opportunity for service with progressing company. FRANK A. BUNDY, 153 Plymouth, So., Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-SECRETARY with years of business experience; free to travel. R. B. S., 185 Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J. 2-0224-R.

EXPERIENCED assistant bookkeeper, general office work; dependable, trustworthy; references; moderate salary. MILDRED DREIFOOS, 609 Walton Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking, Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 503. CH. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7969, opp. Empire State Bldg.

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Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.
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REAL ESTATE
Insurance
1216 Connecticut Avenue
NATIONAL 7174

MAINE

BANGOR

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

MAINE

BANGOR (Continued)

Rines Co.
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

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HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS USED
Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Manager
DIAL 3969

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180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

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Features savings of 10% to 33⅓% on quality furniture for every room in the home. These reductions are based on our present regular prices, which are, in turn, much below today's replacement prices on furniture of equal quality.
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HEIRLOOMS MODERNIZED
Forgotten in your jewelry case are many old pieces which we can modernize into smart, modern jewelry. Also, among your jewelry probably are articles which, repaired by us, would be as attractive as new. Look through your jewel case now. Then stop in for our suggestions.
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Jewelers
521 CONGRESS STREET

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
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J. G. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
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Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

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"America's Finest Anthracite"
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CONCORD

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LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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Canned Goods
The Economy Store
The Gifford Store
The Concord Public Market
The Derry Store
The Curtice Store

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

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for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

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INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

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Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
32 North Main Street

Fireplace Fixtures
Andirons from $1.50 up. Fire Sets in black and brass trimmed, and Spark Guards to match.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 North Main Street

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
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36 Pleasant Street Phone 51

Bring your
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to us.
We are ready and willing to serve you.
DUSTIN & SMITH
88 No. Main Street Tel. 1719

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"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

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is a specialized service . a beauty system far different from the usual.
A visit to our shop will convince you.
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Phone 2301

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for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
•
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Webb's Mayonnaise and Sandwich Spread
Tel. 73

MANCHESTER

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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Something New
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WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
337 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

KAY'S
For Shoes
158-160 Thames St., Newport, R. I.
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

COLEMAN'S
Telephone 1020
January Sales are in Full Force

SHEARD'S
HAIR SHOPPE
Expert Service in All Lines of Beauty Culture
613 Church St. Telephone 4221

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
TELEPHONE 595
600 Church St. Lynchburg, Va.

D. Moses & Co.
Take Advantage of Our
January Low Prices
TELEPHONE 892

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Look forward to Spring with Millner's Mid-Season's Fashions
TELEPHONE 3040

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

DOYLE *Florist*
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers according to Doyle
Telephone 892 708 Main St.

NEWPORT NEWS

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

SANFORD & CHARLES
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street

NORFOLK

W. C. SWERTZ CO., INC.
OUR SPRING SALE
of FINE FURNITURE
The wide variety to choose from will meet requirements of every room in the home at prices that will lessen the strain on the family purse.

HAIR CARE and BEAUTY
Bensons
Phone 25841 117 W. PLUME STREET *Next to Arther Morris* NORFOLK, VA.

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

COFER'S
RUGS :: LINOLEUMS
:: DRAPERIES ::
:: WINDOW SHADES ::
124 College Place PHONE 21966

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . A complete stock of sterling silver . . Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

"Better Furniture —For Less"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby St. Norfolk, Va.

ROBT. G. RAWLS Pres.-Treas. DAVID A. RAWLS Vice-Pres.
DAVID A. RAWLS, Inc.
GOWNS CHAPEAUX
WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
108-110 W. Plume Street (Law Bldg.)

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD
HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

GIFT and FRAME SHOP
204 N. 5th St.
Picture Framing, Pleating, Buttons Covered, Buttonholes Made, Hemstitching.
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
113-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Best Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

You Can Pay for What You Buy
Bye and Bye
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501
QUALITY PRODUCTS

Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Henry Bros. Inc.
•
Goodyear Tires
•
212 BROAD ST.
TELEPHONE 32-111

"Cheer Up"
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Your damp wash bundle will
Cost Less
than a washwoman charges. That's not counting the cost of soap, water, gas and electricity she uses if she comes to the house. Then, too, our washing methods are more sanitary and we get your clothes cleaner.
PHONE 21-125

Peerless-Elite Laundry Co.
16TH ST. and 11TH AVE.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
You Pay Less
to have your bundle washed in Damp Wash Service than you pay a washwoman. The washing is done better and under more sanitary conditions than when a washwoman takes the work home. We use gallons and gallons of rain-soft water and only the purest soap.
PHONE 9109

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Delicious
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 37-151
Branch 13

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to the advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
TWELFTH AND CHAPLINE STREET
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763, 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER
—LIMITED—

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Watch for Our Big
February
Home Furnishing Sale

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Henry, Graham & Reid Ltd.
FURNITURE, RUGS
DRAPERIES
9905 Jasper Avenue

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave

WALKINSHAW OFFICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
LIMITED
LEGAL *and* COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Printers — Loose Leaf Supplies
Filing Cabinets
10311 Jasper Avenue Phone 23355

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

BEAUTIFUL DEJA FROCKS
Exclusive with us
Walk-Rite
10171-3 101 STREET

Poole Construction Company Limited
723 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 34441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZORIC
ODORLESS
DRY CLEANING
new METHOD
CLEANERS · · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

"By every test the very best"
Serve a glass of "City Dairy" refreshing milk at your regular meals. It makes a difference.
CITY DAIRY LIMITED
MILK - CREAM - BUTTER
Hail driver or Phone 87-647

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Take Advantage of
THE FEBRUARY
FURNITURE SALES
AT THE "BAY"
Watch our announcements—you can save hundreds of dollars on reliable furniture—built on the latest modern lines!
Furniture Fifth Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST. WINNIPEG 37-101
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

A black business handled white
Jubilee Coal Co., Ltd.
236 Osborne Street
W. E. MacNamara, Manager Ph. Bus. 42 871 Res. 404 150

Thos. Jackson & Sons Ltd.
370 Colony Street, Winnipeg
Phone 37 021
COAL, COKE and WOOD

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
81-83 KING STREET EAST
P. J. GAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2798

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS"
SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 3535—A driver will call

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

Face Powder
•
Toilet Soap
Cairncross' Chemists
Five Dependable Drug Stores

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

CUMMING'S
PROSPERITY SALE
A real opportunity for men, young men and boys to replenish their wardrobes at special prices.
CUMMING *The Clothier*
248 Dundas Street, LONDON
Stores also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Carling
Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

Fine Stationery For Office Equipment School Supplies
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 Shops) St. Thomas

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
150 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1280

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
MID-WINTER SALE
Everything for your feet
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution
Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
See Our Display Advertisement on Page 2.

ADVANCE HARDWARE
Gift Things
in China and Glass
Storm Sash and Combination Doors
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD Fair 218

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
737 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

OTTAWA

AN EXPLANATION

The Citizen Publishing Company Limited in its advertising card, which has been appearing each week in this column for several years, has been inviting *Monitor* readers who wished to support an Ottawa newspaper to subscribe for *The Evening Citizen;* and the publishers are grateful to those who have responded favorably to this invitation.

As *The Morning Citizen* also is issued by The Citizen Publishing Company Limited, some of those who wish to support this newspaper in response to its announcement in the *Monitor* may wonder why a subscription for *The Morning Citizen* is not considered by the publishers as support of any real value to the publishing company.

The reason for this attitude on the part of the publishers becomes clear when it is realized that the bulk of newspaper operating revenues comes from retail advertising, and that retail advertisers consider evening newspaper circulation of definite value and morning newspaper circulation of relatively little value.

For this reason, therefore, The Citizen Publishing Company appeals to *Monitor* readers in the Ottawa field to subscribe for *The Evening Citizen.* It is glad to make this explanation, and to repeat the invitation in this larger space.

The Citizen Publishing Company Limited

PHONE OFFICE Q 209
R. E. POWELL GROCER
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TABLE DELICACIES
Cor. Elgin and Gilmour Sts. Ottawa

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
Luncheons Teas
The Rideau Room—Fifth Floor

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES HOSIERY

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa Limited Q 500

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6300 234 BANK STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
Queen 4049
245 Bank Street
China Glass Gifts Cutlery Kitchenware

Frith's Flowers
Queen 5600
69 Sparks St. Ottawa, Ont.

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Ely. 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUDGET BUNDLE
12 lbs. $1.49
Everything fully finished including housedresses and regular shirts. Just be half flat work—no curtains or dress shirts. Additional lbs. 12c.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

MILNES FUEL OIL
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)
WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE
Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7305
Lady Attendant
It costs no more than just "Any Milk"

Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits
Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE.
at KING ST., W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Streets
Toronto

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7704
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE
All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
80 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7806

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Miss Puritan says:
why not have my route-man call for your laundry and dry-cleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
'PURITAN Laundress and Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOT POINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Year's Continuous Service

DRESSMAKING
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
EDNA POTTER
4 ST. CLAIR W., Room 3 MO. 6255

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Avenue
Windsor, Ont.

Restaurant—Soda Fountain
Chocolates—Pastries
LYTTLE'S
Bakers and Confectioners
463 Ouellette Ave. Windsor

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
THRIFT STORES Ltd.
& WHALE MARKETS, Inc.

STOP & SHOP Ltd.
Finest Quality
GROCERIES
MEATS — FISH
FRESH FRUITS
and
VEGETABLES
FREE DELIVERY
and PHONE SERVICE
at ALL STORES

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 DRUMMOND STREET
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

WALTER S. JOHNSON, K. C.
Attorney-at-Law, Barrister and Solicitor
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BLDG.
437 St. James Street, West
MONTREAL Tel. MA 2745

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. WIlbank 9550

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

THOS. V. BELL LTD.
Stationers — Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms — Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

A Complete Department Store
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

TYPEWRITERS Expert Service and Rebuilding
Carbon Papers and Ribbons
COX OFFICE SERVICE Reg'd
630 Dorchester St. W. BE. 2797

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At
Simpson's
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Broad and 11th
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

Regina's Leading Shoe Store
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Selby Tru-poise for Women
Florsheims for Men
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
1860 Hamilton St. Regina

LET FLOWERS
Convey Your Greetings
THE REGINA FLORIST
Mrs. Alex Aitken, Manageress
Capitol Theatre Block Tel. 22996

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-Date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street
REGINA

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St. West

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

COAL and WOOD
THE BEST OBTAINABLE
Empire Lumber & Fuel Co. Ltd.
Phone 5458 715 Second Ave.

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES
STEPHENSON'S
LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes
150 2nd Ave N. Phone 4555

Frank Dunn
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
154 Second Avenue N.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER
ERNEST A. NEALE
19 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St.
London, N. W. 1
Phone Euston 1071. 1072

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and yet dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA
(Court Dressmaker)
GOWNS AND COSTUMES for Every Occasion
Devonshire House
223a Upper Richmond Road
London, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4216

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

RELIABLE Secretarial Staff; permanent or temporary supplied without charge to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 90, Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

FLATS FOR SALE

LONDON, S. Kensington—Long lease for sale. Darling little flat, quiet, cul de sac mews, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, over own garage. Box W-634. BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Self-contained, unfurnished family flat, 3 large rooms, also kitchen-dining room and bathroom; pleasant quiet road near Ladbroke Grove Station; buses to all parts; £90 per annum. Owner's telephone Wordsworth 1689. Box W-32. BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Charming furnished top self-contained flat, 6 months; 5 rooms, bath, kitchen, plate, linen; 10 minutes town; phone. BASS, 7 Elgin Mansions, Elgin Ave., W. 9.

LONDON, Maida Vale—Furnished self-contained flat to let for 3-6 months; 3 large, 1 smaller room; good maid; no children. MRS. ARDAGH, 44 Warrington Crescent, W. 9.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—French Empire Furniture; English mahogany; old oak. View by appointment. Morrison, 9 Alma Square, London, N.W.8.

LADY wishes to sell practically new Musquash Coat. Fit someone about 5 ft. 6 ins. Any reasonable offer considered. Box W-619-BCM/CSM, London.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1898. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1863

HOME SHARING

LONDON, S. W. 13—A comfortable home (maid kept) offered at nominal cost to companionable lady who is engaged during day time. Box M-2033—BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district: For houses and flats apply LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Surveyors, Estate Agents and Valuers
26 Bond St., Ealing, W 5 Tel. EALing 2127
Rents collected Mortgages arranged

HOUSES TO LET

CORONATION—House to let, furnished; London; 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms (4 beds); everything electric; 20 mins. Piccadilly. Box W-578 BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Chelsea—Small modern unfurnished nonbasement house to let, all electric. Phone Ken. 3532 or write Box W-618, BCM/CSM, London.

NR. HAMPTON COURT—Georgian cottage to let, furnished. Apply MRS. BARLOW, 1, Exeter House, The Broadway, Mill Hill, London, N. W. 7.

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Worth Knowing

SOLAR INTENSITY IS FAR GREATER ON MOUNTAIN PEAKS, WHERE INTENSE COLD IS ENCOUNTERED, THAN IN HOT LOWLANDS

Studies In the Psalms

No. 64 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 85

Anthem of the Captivity Brought Back

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

It was indeed a great day for the exiled people in Babylon when they were told that they could return to their beloved Jerusalem. To be sure, 70 years or so had passed since its destruction, and a great work of rebuilding was before them. But home was home to these longing hearts. Many preferred to remain, however, and carry on the business which they had established. Others born in Babylon, or along the River Chebar, or in Persia, knew no ties. They remained and became the nucleus of those trading colonies later known as the Jews of the Dispersion.

But under the leadership of Zerubbabel, and later under the scribe Ezra and the builder Nehemiah, companies of exiles returned to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem and the ruined sanctuary. The prophets Haggai and Zechariah were with them; and for a time it was thought that Zerubbabel, a descendant of the line of David, was to be the promised Messiah, the one they had been looking for ever since the early Isaiah of the eighth century; and his great successor of the captivity period had built up the hope of a Messiah, or anointed one, who was to save these persecuted people out of their distresses.

The dramatic anthem, Psalm 85, which so vividly pictures the joy of the return from captivity, deserves a true place in the Psalmody of Israel. After a stirring declaration of the changed conditions now evident in their midst, the song of petition and affirmation bursts from the throats of the singers:

I will hear what God the Lord will speak:
For he will speak peace unto his people . . .
But let them not turn again to folly.

The final paean of ideal spiritual conditions, only possible when spiritual understanding has blossomed, is one that recalls the beautiful prophecy of Isaiah, chapter 11, for here "mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other; truth shall spring out of the earth."

When the harmony of that experience is realized, the psalmist knows that:

Our land shall yield her increase.
Righteousness shall go before him;
And shall set us in the way of his steps.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Sequel to Siphoning Gas

It was a pleasure to read the "Motoraid" of the motorist who had imagination to invent the idea of siphoning the last drops of gas from the tank and placing them in the carburetor for a limping trip to a gas station.

Before adding this equipment to your car it would be well to practice siphoning many times at home, until you were sure you would not take any harmful ethyl gas into the mouth. Ethyl would be very harmful to teeth and gums.—F. B., San Antonio, Texas.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Expunging

Question: Webster gives as a definition of expunge: "to blot out; to obliterate; to destroy; efface." From Robert's Rules of Order, I gather that to expunge from records, means that the thing to be expunged must not be blotted out so that it cannot be read. What is the right way to handle this procedure?

Answer: The secretary or clerk, in the presence of the assembly, immediately after the vote to expunge, draws a line in ink around or through the thing to be expunged, and writes across the face of it, "Rescinded and ordered expunged," giving the date, and signing it.

Nothing in the record should be actually obliterated because that might make it impossible to determine whether something else had been blotted out. It is questionable whether expunging is ever justified. It would be as effective to rescind, and, if necessary, adopt a resolution condemning the action. Also, according to Robert, a motion to expunge requires a majority vote of the entire membership (see Robert's Rules of Order page 170).

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Puzzle Corner

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Cryptogram

A hint as to the right sort of reading is contained in this cryptogram, shared by an Oakland, Calif., reader:

GN FGX QNJCB, JMC QNJC-
RMP FNKK, LJM XE GRB QNJC-
RMP FRBNKH SNKK; ADS GN
FGX QNJCB FRSG KRPGS RM-
SNMS, LJM XE GRB QNJCRMP
BLJQLN PRUN UNMS.

Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the name of the book of the New Testament which starts with the initial letter "E," —— add the number of letters in the name of the book of the New Testament which starts with the initial letter "G," ——; subtract the number of letters in the first missing word in the following verse: "This I say then, walk . . . the Spirit, and ye shall . . . fulfill the . . . of the flesh" ——; multiply by the number of letters in the second missing word ——, and divide by the number of letters in the third missing word ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Here's an easy one shared by a Tampa, Fla., reader. How many moves to get your FOOT into your SHOE? The change can be made in three moves.

A Riddle

This is shared by a New York city reader: "Which is the easier to spell, "fiddle de dee" or "fiddle de dum"? And why?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of words and their synonyms, the first of which has been checked for you. Try the others.

1	notable	ardent	
2	tranquil	forensic	
3	copious	distinguished	✓
4	factionary	unconcerned	
5	itinerant	facetious	
6	conflicting	unruffled	
7	jocose	partisan	
8	zealous	abundant	
9	nonchalant	inconsistent	
10	judicial	wandering	

(Answers Appear on this Page)

Quotation for Today

KEEP a rein upon all your passions—upon covetousness above all.

—SIR T. MARTIN

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Noting that a man had written his last will and testament on a biscuit, old Punch of London, supposes there will be a few crumbs for the legatees. That depends, speaking in Americanese, on what kind of birds the lawyers are.

New York Sun: Minneapolis librarians have discovered that children still read such classics as "Robinson Crusoe" and "Little Women." Maybe because they're too young to know they're classics.

Punch: As a newspaper correspondent points out, the gas and electricity companies are fighting a ceaseless battle. But it's rather a pity that they have to dig all their trenches along main thoroughfares.

Answers: A new umbrella is fitted with a small window so that the user can see where he is going. Or whether the owner is coming.

Detroit Free Press: A farmer gets some exercise in winter. There's the hourly trip to the front window to see what the thermometer says.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

1. What astonishing Pacific flight was completed safely last week?
2. What aviation enthusiast received the Harmon Trophy, noted aviation award, for his outstanding feats during 1936?
3. Is there a trend away from two houses of lawmakers in state legislatures?
4. How many persons have been forced to leave their homes by floods in the Midwest?
5. Has China's prolonged civil war crisis now been settled?
6. What action has been undertaken by General Motors to eject "sit-down" strikers from its factories?
7. How many automobile strikers have returned to work?
8. When were levees first built to combat the flood problem on the Mississippi river?
9. What university has been given $2,000,000 for organizing a school of public administration?
10. What is the German organization known as the Gestapo?
11. Has Germany placed a ban on the participation of so-called "volunteers" in the Spanish civil war?
12. Whom does Secretary of Labor Perkins charge with "running out" on her motor strike arbitration plans?
13. Is employment now at a better level than in 1929?
14. When will the Disarmament Conference Bureau again reopen?
15. What is Prof. Jean Piccard planning to substitute for a giant gas bag in a new stratosphere flight?
16. How many train wrecks had been planned in Russia by confessed Trotzkyist plotters?
17. What was the verdict rendered against the 17 self-confessed plotters against the Soviet Government?
18. What plan has been agreed on by western airlines to increase safety in air travel?
19. Were Canada's legislative reforms calling for unemployment insurance, limitation of hours, minimum wages, found to be constitutional?
20. What was every German citizen required to do between the hours of 1 p. m. and 4 p. m. on Jan. 30?

Sunbonnet Sue

—With the Laplanders

Helen F. Story, St. Petersburg, Fla.

This Lapland Woman Adds to the Family Income by Selling Souvenirs

In Lighter Vein

A Hen Party

While out visiting, my niece, aged three and a half, was overwhelmed by the number of new relations to whom she was introduced.

She was later taken into the garden and, pausing in front of the hen-pen, gazed thoughtfully for a minute, and then, pointing to the hens, said: "Auntie, what are these to me?"—C. H., in London Daily Mail.

—Tit-Bits

Tailor: "Would you mind holding on to these ends, sir? I'll be round in a second."

Clear

During a lecture Professor Huxley said to a student. "Did you follow me?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, "except when you were between me and the blackboard."

"I always try to make myself clear," replied Huxley, "but I can't make myself transparent."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Must Have!

"Yes, we spent our holiday touring in the South. It was beautiful down there."

"Motored down, eh? Well, you must have passed some glorious scenery."

"Oh, we must have. Why, we averaged well over 400 miles a day!"

Room for More Dishes

"Why do you want such a big sink?" asked the plumber.

"Well," explained the man who was building a new house, "when my wife leaves in the summer, she's generally gone for a month."

Vague Compliment

The man in the corner of the railway carriage pulled out a notebook and pencil and began to make a sketch of the man sitting opposite.

The "model," flattered by the attention paid him, leaned forward and said "I perceive, sir, that you are an artist."

"Well, no," replied the other. "Not exactly. I make designs for door-knockers."—Tit-Bits.

A Dad to His Son

Dad wrote to his son at college: "I'm sending you the $10 in addition to your regular allowance as you requested in your last letter; but I must again draw attention to your incorrect spelling: '10' is written with one nought, not two."

What's Yours?

Here's my little problem:
I'm trying not to hate
The man who says, "Come over,"
But never names a date!

His Mark

"My father was a successful man. He made his mark."

"Mine couldn't write, either."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Impersonation Tag

A large circle is formed, and each member of the circle takes some distinctive pose: hands on hips, arms folded, one leg forward, etc.

There are a runner and a chaser. The chaser tries to catch the runner, who, to prevent being tagged, may take the pose of one of the members of the circle.

The chaser cannot tag the runner when he does this, but tries to catch the member of the circle who is being impersonated; while the former runner joins the circle and takes the attitude of the one who has taken his place as runner. If the chaser catches the runner, the runner becomes the chaser, and the chaser becomes the runner, and the game continues as before.—Alta M. T., Sloatsburg, N. Y.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Enough for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Velma was of high school age, and she came after school in the afternoons to help Mrs. L—— with the housework. Several times Mrs. L—— had given her jars of jam, jelly, preserves, or other sweets to take home.

Velma was always very appreciative, but she never expressed any definite praise for a particular article. One day Mrs. L—— asked her how she liked a jar of peach preserves she had given her the day before; and it was then revealed that Velma had never tasted any of the sweets. She said, "The little ones" (referring to her five younger brothers and sisters) "get so much hungrier for things like that than I do; and they hadn't had anything sweet for so long, except what you sent, that I didn't eat any. I wanted them to have plenty."

Mrs. L—— hadn't had any children around her for a long time, and she had almost forgotten about the "sweet tooth" of childhood. She was so impressed with Velma's generosity and self-sacrifice that she took from her own store sufficient jellies and preserves to insure a supply ample to include Velma at the family table.

When it was preserving time again, she worked out a plan with Velma whereby Velma's family was supplied with preserves, jellies, and fruit for the winter. The plan also provided the younger brothers and sisters with some busy and sunshiny hours in an orchard, picking fruit "on shares."

Daily Anecdote

Confidence

At one time when a meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York was broken up by a mob, some of the speakers were roughly handled. Seeing that some of the women were timid and distressed, Lucretia Mott said to the gentleman who was with her, "Won't you please look after some of the others."

"But who will take care of you?" he asked.

"This man," replied Mrs. Mott with a smile, laying her hand on the arm of the roughest looking man in the mob. "This man will see me through, safely."

The astonished mob leader led the anti-slavery lecturer through the mob of his own making.

Long Reign

Among the addresses presented to James the First on his accession to the throne, was one from the town of Shrewsbury, in which the inhabitants expressed a wish that his Majesty might reign as long as the sun, moon and stars endured.

"Faith man," said the king, "if I do reign so long, my son must govern by candle light."—Weekly Visitor and Ladies' Museum (1819).

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. A naval squadron of 12 planes flew from San Diego to Honolulu in 31 hours, 43 minutes.
2. Howard Hughes. His latest achievement was a trans-continental flight in the record-breaking time of 7 hours and 28 minutes.
3. Yes; the one-house (unicameral) plan for legislatures is in effect in Nebraska, and is now being urged in 12 other states.
4. Approximately 500,000.
5. Yes; the Shensi rebellion, which started with the kidnaping of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has been peacefully settled, according to an announcement made by the Central Government.
6. The company has filed court action requesting an injunction prohibiting strikers from occupying the plants they have held since Dec. 30.
7. Approximately 59,000.
8. The first levees were built in 1717 along the river in front of New Orleans.
9. Harvard University.
10. The Gestapo is the name for Germany's secret police, the actions of which cannot be challenged by any legal process.
11. Yes; Germany now has a law penalizing participation whether as "volunteers" or otherwise.
12. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., head of General Motors, declined her invitation to attend a peace parley until the strikers were removed from the plants.
13. At the beginning of January it was 6.1 per cent better than in 1929, according to a survey by the National Association of Manufacturers.
14. May 6.
15. A cluster of 2000 small balloons, which will permit a higher ascent into the stratosphere.
16. 3500.
17. Thirteen of them were ordered shot, the others were sentenced to prison.
18. They have agreed to curtail flying during stormy weather.
19. They were decreed unconstitutional by the British Empire's highest judicial body.
20. Every German was required to drop whatever he was doing and listen to Hitler's speech at the time. The day marked the fourth anniversary of National Socialism's accession to power.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: He who reads, and reading well, can of his reading wisely tell; but he who reads with light intent, can of his reading scarce give vent.

Bible Arithmetic: 9 (Ephesians), plus 8 (Galatians), minus 2 (in), times 3 (not), divided by 4 (dust), equals 12.

Letter Changing: Foot, soot, shot, shoe.

A Riddle: "Fiddle de dee" because it is spelled with more e's (ease).

Fun With Synonyms: Notable—distinguished; tranquil—unruffled; copious—abundant; factionary—partisan; itinerant—wandering; conflicting—inconsistent; jocose—facetious; zealous—ardent; nonchalant—unconcerned; judicial—forensic.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hymie Is Not a Nature Student*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now, If He Had Some Rubbers—*

By CARMACK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"No More Surprises"

CHANCELLOR HITLER'S promise of "no more surprises" was in itself—after the German army's dramatic reoccupation of the forbidden Rhineland—a surprise. But a welcome one. If there were any doubt that Herr Hitler's speech before the Reichstag on Saturday was intended as much for world consumption as for German ears, that one statement would remove it. That was a promise the whole world could understand.

There is to be a breathing spell. If Herr Hitler intends to readjust international balances peaceably, this is just what is needed. Signs have not been lacking in recent weeks of willingness among other nations to consider Germany's legitimate needs, economic and even territorial, provided such consideration could include arms limitation and political guarantees. The facets of Europe's problem are manifold. Examination of each of them and of their relationship one to another will require patience. But confidence must come first. And the Reich's leader seems to have been aware of one important contribution he could make toward establishing confidence.

Together with his declaration that Germany was not isolating herself from other countries but intended to co-operate with them, the promise of "no more surprises" will put Chancellor Hitler on record, at least in the eyes of world opinion, as agreeing to proceed on a basis of negotiation rather than by the more violent method of *fait accompli*.

This is hopeful, though not as hopeful as it might be had Germany not reverted to diplomatic methods, ill adapted to a general settlement. Molders of German foreign policy prefer bilateral pacts, to cement agreements with other countries individually. Although Great Britain signed in 1935 a naval agreement with Germany on this basis, it is not likely that the more complex problems of economics, currency agreements and arms limitations can be reached except in those multilateral pacts to which the world has become accustomed since the advent of the League of Nations.

This question of diplomatic method, and the rather general nature of other points in the Hitler speech (but possibly also the repeated demand for return of colonies), accounts in some measure for the speech's lukewarm reception in London. There, as at Washington, it is realized that to be permanent, co-operation for peace must be built on the foundation stones of economic co-operation. In neither capital is it felt that Germany can easily realign her economic system—steered as it now is by currency restrictions and barter arrangements, and geared to the theory of self-sufficiency, to which Herr Hitler again subscribed—to move in the channels in which most other great nations are approaching recovery.

These doubts, however, have not been raised by Chancellor Hitler's speech. They are products of events whose beginning dates back some years. The regret is that they have not now been cleared away. But it is altogether likely that their removal will take more than one speech, or two, to accomplish. It will require, in all probability, the maximum in calm and patient negotiation of which the nations are capable. If Herr Hitler's promise of no more surprises helps to produce the right atmosphere for Europe's most important attempt at peacemaking—as it can when enough time has elapsed to convince other statesmen of its determined sincerity—last Saturday's speech before the Reichstag will mark an epoch not only in the Third Reich's development, but in Europe's postwar history.

Sit-Down on Trial

THE conscience of the American people is still weighing the sit-down strike. To the many imponderables, the many behind-the-scenes factors, which make hasty judgments unwise in the ordinary labor dispute are now added a new method and many unweighed influences. Many Americans are suspending judgment on the new and seemingly very powerful weapon labor has discovered.

Even current injunction hearings in Flint will not give a final verdict on the sit-down. They may further establish its illegality, but that is admitted. The company obtained an injunction at the beginning of the strike. That now asked is mandatory and also bars picketing. And it may have more public support than the other which was attacked simply because it was disclosed that the judge who granted it owned 1000 shares of General Motors stock.

Failing to win public support, the ousting of workers from the plants may prove no more feasible than the foreclosing of mortgages did when farm communities blocked sheriffs' sales during the depression. Public approval or rejection of the sit-down, not only in the present test but in the whole field of labor relations, will largely be determined by how it is used. If it is used responsibly and a majority of employees either support it or show no strong objection, the public may consider it a legitimate method of matching the power of employers.

This may explain why there has been no popular protest against the plainly illegal occupation of company property in the motor strike. General Motors has stated the legal position clearly but after one attempt to dislodge the Flint strikers has appeared unwilling to again risk violence. The sit-down gives the strikers the advantage of appearing on the defensive. Any move which precipitates violence seems to come from the employer.

For that reason the public, conscious that many employers while recognizing collective bargaining "in principle" are by no means facilitating its operation in practice, may be willing to tolerate the sit-down. Americans may not object to the sit-down as an encourager of collective bargaining. But if it is to be employed by an irresponsible minority which does not ask for elections to prove its right to represent workers in collective bargaining, public opinion may quickly reject it.

In the last few days there have been signs that the public was becoming impatient with John L. Lewis and his dictatorial position, if not with the Flint strikers. The refusal of the company even to discuss peace terms until the plants are evacuated checked a swing of popular sympathy toward the company and its employees who want to work. Yet it is clear that the sit-down is far from an accepted method.

In France this sharp and double-edged weapon forced a system of compulsory arbitration. America is likely to be slow to adopt such a drastic control, but the present tests of the sit-down will impel the study of better means for preventing and settling strikes. In that process we may expect a more complete unionization of workers, a more ready acceptance of collective bargaining by employers and a more positive effort at early mediation by the Government.

For the Royal Slice of Bread

ARCHEOLOGISTS have been bothered to know the purpose of two wooden objects, which they doubtfully referred to as tubs, found last year by the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art expedition at Thebes. When those old tubs were new, Queen Hat-shepsut ruled in Egypt some thirty-four centuries ago, and Sen-Mut, one of her high officials, had his tomb in the hill now called Sheikh Abd el Kurneh. There the tubs were found.

Because they were made of wood and put together with staves they were called tubs, but their only physical similarity to a tub was that each stood on its own bottom. Each tub had what seemed meant for a cover; but if so, why did each cover have a hole in it?

Ancient Egyptian painters and sculptors have told modern archeologists much about their contemporary life, but nothing about that kind of a tub; and nothing like it had ever before been found. But it is known that queens like Hat-shepsut and nobles like Sen-Mut had butter on the tables. And only the other day the superintendent of the museum building, who lived in youth where they kept cows, passed through the room where a tub was being prepared for exhibition. "I see," said he, looking at the tub for the first time, "you have dug up an Egyptian churn."

So an Egyptian churn it is, and the Metropolitan Museum has the distinction of discovering how they made their butter in the time of good Queen Hat-shepsut. If a tall tub with a cover, and a hole in the cover to work the paddle, wasn't a churn, who shall ever say what it was? Regret is immaterial that the expedition didn't dig up the paddles.

Food for Children's Thought?

MEMBERS of the medical profession have frequently observed that whenever a new disease is "discovered" there is a marked increase in the "popularity" of its symptoms. The more thoughtful physicians recognize that fear, worry, fright and continued anxiety are emotions to which may be attributed many physical disorders.

But in Atlantic City when the medical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science convened, a prominent physician was heard advocating the education of millions of school children throughout the country in what cancer is and how it can be recognized. The plan advanced was to add to the curricula of public schools a "science" course which would include "sound studies on cancer."

In view of conflicting medical opinion as to the nature and treatment of this disease, it is questionable whether many doctors will themselves support this view. Many parents whose children are of school age feel there is already too much medical attention forced upon school children, of doubtful value to their mental and physical well-being. No doubt there will be applause for this physician for meaning well, but in the light of an increasing recognition of the mental nature of physical disorders and the present status of knowledge about cancer in particular, one might well inquire whether such widespread publicity among impressionable youth would not have definite ill effects.

Journey Back

Book News of the Day

MR. R. H. BRUCE LOCKHART is a sentimental traveler and a natural slave to nostalgia. Also he is a maker of pilgrimages, but they are to shrines which his memory or his romantic admirations have built. So, before he gets under way with the tale of RETURN TO MALAYA (London: Putnam. 10/6. New York: Putnam. $3), where he was to revisit the scenes of his youth, there is a pilgrimage to the home of Rimbaud in the Meuse valley and another to Loti's country in the marshlands of La Rochelle.

There he goes, from the moment his boat leaves Genoa for Singapore, evoking his own past and any other past he can lay hands on. Passing Corsica there is Napoleon and the tale of England's master spy in the World War who ruined himself buying Napoleon relics. There is also Lord Northcliffe trying on Napoleon's hat and remarking in awed voice that it fitted him.

* * *

When he arrives in Singapore the shrewd journalist Mr. Lockhart has become takes a firmer hand. True, he is still wondering what will be his emotions when he comes upon the personages who played a part in the youthful innocence which 25 years before had led eventually to his abrupt departure from the country, but he is mainly noting other changes in the scene. Singapore has become a naval base. White women have come out in greater numbers to the East since his day. The European, once rigidly dressed in white from chin to ankle, now appears nonchalantly in shorts, while it has been left to the new Chinese middle class to dress in the discarded European fashion which was then thought so necessary to the white man's prestige.

Prestige—skepticism has undermined the word. The war opened the eyes of the Orient. Mr. Lockhart found himself uncomfortably wondering whether he was not becoming a fogy in the new world, especially when a cheerful official told him that the most dangerous counselors were not those who were ignorant of the East but those who had left it 25 years ago.

* * *

The record of change is interesting. He, of course, regrets the old school of Civil Servant, men who acted on their own initiative. He is doubtful about the centralized bureaucracy which has taken charge of colonial government, and he is full of anecdotes about the change. Have the British lost their nerve and genius as colonial administrators? He weighs it up. The Somerset Maugham country still maintains its passion for sport and its hatred of intellect, and the archaeologist of the future will be puzzled by a race which covered the earth with football pitches, golf courses and club verandahs and left, as its literary relics, only the advertisement hoardings of mineral water companies.

It is a richly colored picture of places and people that Mr. Lockhart presents, one a little blurred by his sentiment at times, but pleasantly temperamental. He set out preparing himself for disillusion but the result was more like embarrassment before the hard changes of time. The brief, awkward meeting with the lady of his youthful romance gives the essence of the matter; rather than a Loti-esque disenchantment, there was the startling discovery that the past was not waiting for him in Malay but that Malay had gone on and that he had brought the past out with him from England, a kind of unwanted luggage.

V. S. P.

What's the Matter With the Board?

Our Winter Visitors

ON OUR New England hilltop, the colder the day, the more visitors we have. Feathered friends coming to the feeding board in flocks. Each announcing his arrival in his own way. But whether by a sharp hullo, or a song of greeting, all are welcomed.

The garrulous bluejays with their strident call, as they light on our ancient wistaria that climbs over the pergola and the south side of the house. Five top-knotted fellows, their brilliant blue a benediction on a snowy day. Proud of their feathers. Domineering guests. Taking immediate possession of the great piece of suet hanging from the trellis. Driving each other off and on. Carrying off five or six pieces of bread, all in one beakful. Daring gourmands, loud-mouthed, self-reliant.

The hairy woodpecker, creeping up the wistaria trunk with definite objective. A sleek, fashionably garbed visitor in black and white with a red cap. A sharp "peenk" to announce his arrival. Moving up toward the suet with positive aplomb. Lighting on it unafraid. His long strong bill literally making the fat to fly.

His smaller counterpart, the downy. Dressed the same and a perfect imitator even to note of approach. Not so loud but equally clear-cut. More neighborly, perhaps. Pecking away at the suet from morning to night. Clinging tenaciously though the wind rushes and the snow blows. A friend in all weathers.

A pair of nuthatches, perfectly groomed in gray suit, black cap and white vest. Not a feather ruffled. Trim and genteel. Dashing on the board with a "yank, yank," snatching off sunflower seeds to wedge in the crevices of the wistaria bark. Moving expeditiously. Creeping downward as well as upward. Storing food for emergency. Not to find their cupboard bare.

The somber brown creeper. A silent guest. Appearing unobtrusively. His midget of a self like a bit of rusty brown velvet draped on the suet. His pointed tail feathers stiffened as if with glue. An odd little guest. Very gentle in his ways. The meek among the winter friends. One to inherit the promise.

A flock of juncos garbed in slate gray with white tail-feather trim. Fluffing themselves up like dark balls. Preferring crumbs on the ground. Native New Englanders liking corn meal. Trilling quiet tones their satisfaction with every day. Reminding us as they peck around on the snow that they nest in the White Mountains. Flitting in the low bushes. Pleasant visitors with excellent manners.

Often coming with them, the tree sparrows. Elegant in brown stripes, reddish brown cap, and black pearl stud on bosom. The sprightliest of the sparrow family. Bossing the juncos about. Eating anything provided on the feeding tray. Also liking to peck at peanut butter packed in pine cones. Talkative friends. Often chattering under my window before I am up.

An occasional guest, the purple finch. Lured by honeysuckle berries. Also liking seeds. The male a dull rosy red. Bringing color to a winter's day. His stubby beak reminding one of the gayer pine grosbeak. A prophet of lengthening days. And a song in a tall tree top.

Cheeriest of all the winter visitors, the chickadees. Their black caps bobbing. Flitting from suet to tray. Perching airily on the wistaria. Peeking in the windows. Eating crumbs or seeds with equal gusto. Tuneful whatever the weather. Chickadee-dee! Greeting the snowstorm with a cheer. Dapper songsters. Finding life jolly. Our winter Troubadours.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

The Wide Horizon

This "Good Feeling" Business

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

VARIOUS sages, observing President Roosevelt's activities last week, exclaimed that the "era of good feeling" was at an end. They exaggerate the evidence, both of this overworked label, and of the President's intentions.

The "good feeling" phrase sprang to everybody's lips with the landslide election, because it gave Mr. Roosevelt the largest majority since President Monroe was elected in what historians long since dubbed the "era of good feelings." There is a normal honeymoon any President can expect at the beginning of his first or second term, and in effect that is what Mr. Roosevelt is having. The country was simply too jaded by the campaign to go on fighting politically.

* * *

But Mr. Roosevelt has talked about an era of good feeling for years, using the phrase first publicly—as far as I know—at a Gridiron Club banquet almost two years ago. It represents a deep temperamental leaning of his. Some may greet this statement with incredulous scorn. I can fully understand their feelings. Their quarrel is with the times, not with its men. The fact remains that Mr. Roosevelt is basically easy going, and likes people to like him.

This trait has its distinct limitations. Mr. Roosevelt—like so many individuals that all of us know—says pleasant things to people who come into his office, and he often seems to find it hard to say: "No." From this have arisen many misunderstandings.

* * *

Actually, nothing would suit Mr. Roosevelt's personal inclinations more than to preside over a united nation, basking in the balmy breezes of prosperous national expansion. But he is still the President of the "have-nots" more than he is the "haves." There remain many things to be done in the United States from the viewpoint of the "have-nots." And in his program toward these broad goals Mr. Roosevelt ultimately has to take decisions which emphatically punctuate any political or economic honeymoons. Yet, as soon as he can, you may be sure that Mr. Roosevelt will reassume the mantle of the Great White Father and seek to govern under a rule of harmony.

* * *

The specific breaches in the national armistice which Mr. Roosevelt is alleged to have committed this last week were his thrust at the power companies in the TVA area, his "rebuke" to Mr. Sloan in the automobile strike, and his alleged intention of reviving NRA through sweeping statutes.

The wise citizen will wait a little longer before making his mind up about what exactly has happened. As far as the power controversy goes, the President may be playing a tactical game, and there is still the possibility that public and private power can exist side by side in the vast southern empire.

* * *

Regarding the automobile strike, the President has now "rebuked" both sides, and the backing he gave Secretary Perkins' request for strong legislation vesting subpoena power in her department was more lukewarm than appeared in the press. Nevertheless, his basic objective is to secure the guarantee of responsible collective bargaining. Progress toward that goal is admittedly hampered by the attitude of the employers on the one hand, and the inadequacy of the union on the other.

Finally, the President's intentions regarding new wages and hours (NRA) legislation are still undisclosed. Newspaper accounts have played up various plans that have been suggested to him. Just what he will propose in the end remains to be seen. Quite evidently he will be guided by the feeling of the country.

* * *

What the situation boils down to is that President Roosevelt, despite all temptations to function as the bland cicerone of a returning prosperity, is still pledged to progressive objectives. There can be little disagreement over most of the objectives themselves. Regarding the methods of reaching them, there is divergence, and must be a continuous national debate, in Congress and out, from which a majority-approved plan can emerge.

Congress, despite the President's prestige, has its weather ear cocked to the country. And it discovers that prosperity has not percolated down to John Smith as fast as it has spread across the front pages. Commentators wrote in December that Congress was coming to town in a quiet mood. That is not the feeling today. There will be more pressing forward toward these objectives: Collective bargaining, better wages and hours conditions, protection of the consumer and duty toward communities as in the TVA, and so on. But the public eagerness to reach these objectives seems to be moderated by a recognition that "foot over foot the dog went to Dover." Maybe there is some hope for good feeling after all.

Representative Self-Government of Economic Society

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Representative self-government of economic society is not the equivalent of industrial self-government or of so-called industrial democracy. Whether the latter be a desirable achievement or not, it cannot be had without the prior establishment of the former.

It is childish to expect a Congress which is representative solely of geographical groupings to correct economic maladjustments. Proposals that contemplate the enlargement of its powers, either by constitutional amendment, by "new laws consistent with our historic constitutional framework," or by curtailing the authority of the Supreme Court, merely entice us into the morass of European parliamentary autocracy. If, as we hope, "the people of the United States" have become "the American people" and feel that the community of American citizens implies more than loyalty to the Union and its constituted form of government, then what is needed is representation of our economic community in the Federal (National) Government. This calls for an amendment to the Constitution somewhat of the following tenor:

Article I. There shall be constituted an economic branch of the Federal Government, to be known as the Economic Council, which shall consist of not more than one hundred members representative of an equal number of nation-wide economic constituencies as defined and designated by the Congress subject thereafter to redefinition and reclassification in conformity with the progressive changes in industry and industrial groupings, by the Economic Council.

Article II. Every citizen of the United States eligible to vote shall be entitled to register, at his/her option, in any, but in no more than one, of the economic constituencies for the purpose of electing a member of this constituency to sit in the Economic Council, who shall be no less than thirty-five years of age and serve for a term of nine years, except that at the first election of the members of the Economic Council only one half of its membership, as designated by the Congress, shall be elected to serve for nine years.

Article III. The Economic Council shall have no legislative authority, but shall be an economic policy-making body without the advice and consent of which the Congress shall have no power to enact economic legislation (including provisions of any treaty that pertain to commerce or trade), but with the advice and consent of which the Congress shall have authority to do so, in particular to pass laws to regulate agriculture, commerce, and industry, inclusive of laws pertaining to the organization and policies of industrial corporations the activities of which extend beyond the jurisdictions of their chartering states.

Article IV. The several states herewith delegate to the United States all powers necessary to the enforcement of all laws enacted pursuant to the provisions of this amendment.

With this additional constitutional authority, the National Government can confidently undertake to establish economic liberty.

JOHN F. COAR

Kingston, Mass.

Mirror of World Opinion

After the Boom, More Boom?

WE ARE still trying to reconcile the highly productive era of the twentieth century with the economic structure of the nineteenth. There is no proper reason why a period of depression should follow a boom. I know it is a fact that in the past we have experienced dull periods after booms, and consequently we have come to accept the rotation as an inevitable trade cycle. It is not an inevitable cycle.

There is no argument whatever against the fact that a depression is an entirely man-made state of affairs, which to a large extent is brought about by lack of national confidence, and by individual firms and governments playing safe against a supposedly inevitable slump. It is a situation created by our inability to handle efficiently the economics of modern life and to reconcile productive potentialities and demand with the desire and confidence to purchase.

Let economists and financial experts put on their thinking caps and try to catch up with the engineer, and then, I am sure, slump periods, like plagues, will be things of the past.—*Lord Austin, chairman of Austin Motor Company, Ltd., at Manchester, Eng.*

Arms and the Briton

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an English subscriber to the Monitor I am rather concerned at the line apparently taken by the Monitor with regard to British rearmament. In one issue of "The World's Day" came the statement that "International students are divided into two fundamental schools of thought on the issue of British rearmament. One school holds that European peace is still further menaced by the addition of another armed camp to the circle of already armed camps. The second school contends that a prepared Britain will prove the greatest single stabilizer in Europe." Said Walter Lippmann in his column recently: "For the weakness of Britain is the greatest possible invitation to adventure and aggression."

But the views of this "second school," with which I may say that I agree, are ignored in the editorials entitled "Collective Insecurity" and "Racing Against Arms." These articles make no attempt to distinguish between armaments which in fact do, and those which in fact do not, tend toward peace.

I believe that British rearmament by sea and in the air is "at this hour" also "necessary, for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations." The circumstances of the armaments' race in 1908 and 1936 seem to me remarkably similar with respect to the threat to the peace of Europe.

Cambridge, Eng. J. R. M. B.